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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
REPRODUCTION SERVICE ORDER
(See instructions in HB, National Archives Procedures, 5-6 (NAR P 1848.1))

DATE PREPARED: 11/8/67
ORDER NO.: ND 68-46
DATE REQUIRED: 11/17/67
JOB NO. (NNSP): 5249

ORDERED FOR *(Give complete address if "Accounts Receivable")*: Mr. Paul L. Hoch

APPROVING OFFICER *(Signature and symbol)*: Marion M. Johnson
RECEIVED BY *(Signature and date)*:

SECTION I - TYPE OF ORDER AND ACTIVITY

A. NO FEE
1. ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE
2. ☐ MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS
3. ☐ PRESERVATION
4. ☐ SALES DESK
5. ☐ EXEMPT
6. ☐ NONFEE *(Government)*
7. ☐ COURTESY *(Government; records not in custody)*

B. FOR A FEE

DESCRIPTION	GOVERNMENT	NONGOVERNMENT PRE-PAID	NONGOVERNMENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	NONGOVERNMENT ACCTS. RECEIVABLE
1. REIMBURSABLE *(Records not in custody)*				
2. MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS *(Pos.)*				
3. OTHER			X	

4. CO-ORD. ORDER: ☐ YES ☒ NO
5. RECEIPT NO. *(Or Dep. Acct. No.)*: 16520
6. TOTAL FEE *(From Sched. of Fees)*: $16.25
7. APPROVAL AND DATE *(New Accts. Rec. only)*:

SECTION II - IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL *(Include remarks and special instructions)*

RG 220 Warren Commission
Office of Naval Intelligence file on Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOV 8 1967

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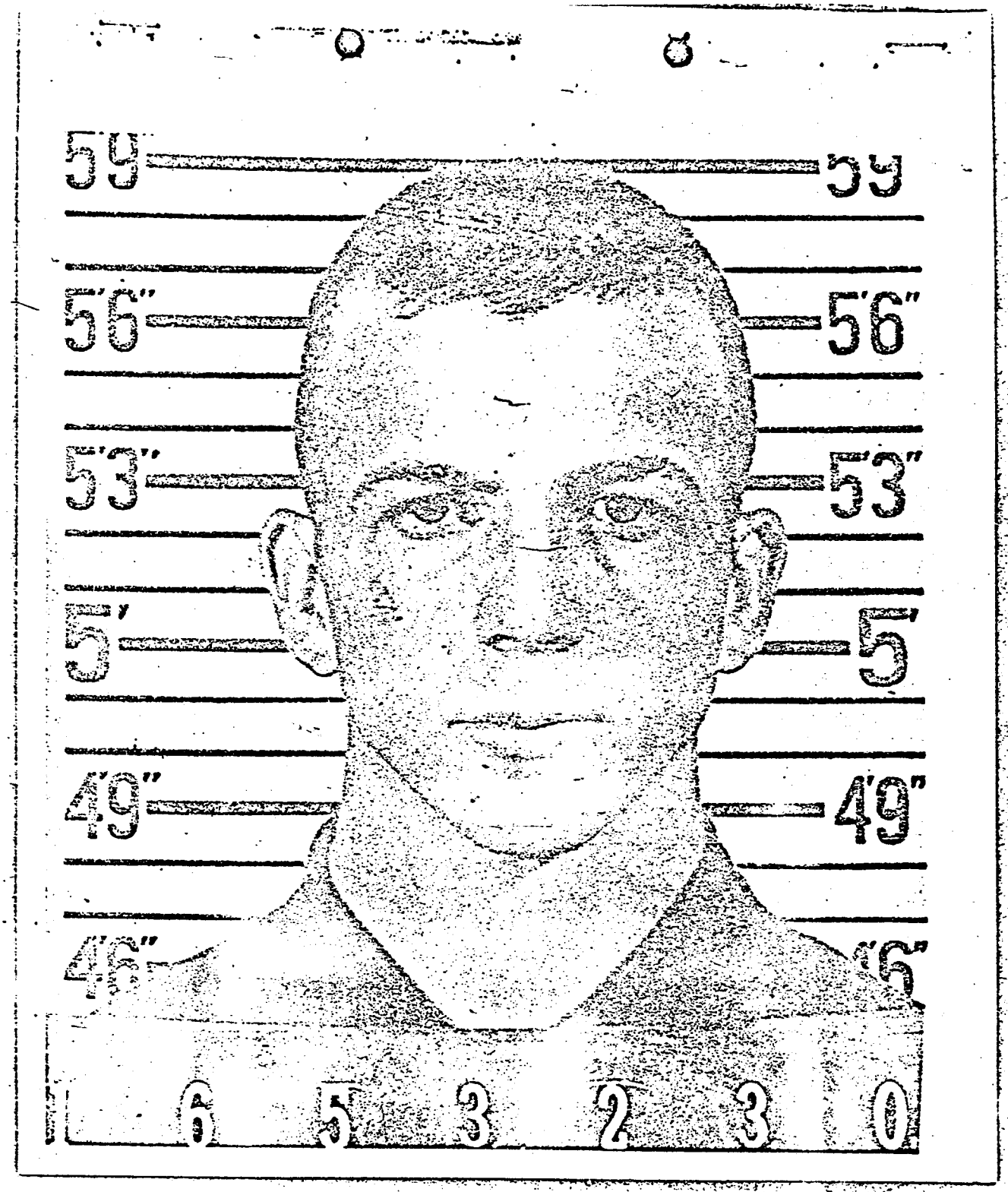
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4'6"
6 5 3 2 3 0

Lee H. Oswald

Lee Harvey Oswald
photograph taken
28 December 1956

NISG-F5 139 NOV 14 1963

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT
U. S. NAVAL STATION, BUILDING 255
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
92/922E
Serial 02216
SEP 17 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC REGRADING
DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY

From: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, Eighth Naval District
To: Director of Naval Intelligence

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, EX-PFC, USMCR

Ref: (a) DIO 8ND conf ltr ser 053 of 11 Jan 1961 to FBI, Dallas, Tex.

Encl: (1) Copy of FBI Dallas, Tex. Report dtd 30 Aug 1962

1. Copy of reference (a) was furnished to the Director of Naval Intelligence. Further to reference (a), enclosure (1) is forwarded for information.

E. B. MARTIN

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OP-921E
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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961—40

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OPNAV FORM 5210-14B (4-58)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (when filled in)

GG 106925 dm

ORIGINATOR: FBI

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY/OSWALD/

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER: 105-82555

ADDRESSED TO: DNI

Reg. #718829

DATE OF LETTER: 30 August 1962

ENCLOSURES: W/O

DATE REC'D ONI: 10 Sept. 1962

VIA ADDRESSEE:

ONI COPY DISTRIBUTION:

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0-14d (Rev. 4-28-59)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

SEP 7 1962

Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 2-8-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1 - Immigration & Naturalization Service, Dallas (RM)

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN
Date: 8/30/62

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: Dallas 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD reinterviewed by Bureau Agents on 8/16/62, and stated contact made with Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., for purpose of notifying Embassy as to wife's current address. OSWALD has established separate residence, and is currently employed as a machinist at Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD stated upon arriving in Soviet Union, and prior to leaving, he was interviewed by representatives of MVD, a Russian secret police organization; however, continues to deny he made any "deals" with them or any other representative of the Soviet Union. OSWALD continues to decline to explain why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance, stating he considers it "nobody's business." OSWALD agreed to report to FBI any information concerning contacts or attempted contacts by Soviets under suspicious circumstances. Background information on MARINA OSWALD reported. OSWALD and wife unknown to confidential informants.

- C -

DETAILS:

At Dallas, Texas

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.:

On July 12, 1962, MR. JEFF WOOLSEY, Supervisory Clerk, INS, Dallas, Texas, made available their file A12530645 on MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA. This file reflects that MRS. OSWALD was born July 17, 1941, in Severodvinsk (formerly Molotovsk) Arkhangelskaya District, USSR. She was destined for her husband,

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CD10

DL 100-10461

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas. The person furnishing the affidavit of support for MRS. OSWALD was BYRON PHILLIPS of Vernon, Wilbarger County, Texas (no street address given). PHILLIPS furnished an affidavit of support on March 15, 1962. MRS. OSWALD listed her occupation as pharmacist.

Description:	Race	White
	Sex	Female
	Complexion	Fair
	Eyes	Grey-blue
	Nationality	Soviet
	Relatives	Daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, born February 15, 1962 Father (This space was left blank) Mother, KLAVDIYA VASILEVNA PRUSAKOVA, deceased
	Nearest relative in country of immigration	Uncle, ILYA V. PRUSAKOVA
	Address	Kommunesheboskaya 39/42, Apt. 20, Minsk, USSR
	Previous residences and occupations	Student at Leningrad, USSR, 1957 - 1959 Pharmacist at Minsk, USSR, 1959 - 1962
	Languages spoken	Russian only
	Organizations	None listed

This file contained a U. S. Department of State foreign service birth certificate for JUNE LEE OSWALD, whose birth was recorded on May 24, 1962, at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, USSR, by LEE HARVEY OSWALD for JUNE LEE OSWALD, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR.

JOSEPH S. MOSBURY, U. S. Consul, was the recording official.

MRS. OSWALD was granted Immigration Visa No. 52, issued May 24, 1962, at U. S. Embassy, Moscow, and traveled under USSR Passport No. KU 37790, issued on January 11, 1962, good until January 11, 1964. MRS. OSWALD entered the U. S. at New York City June 13, 1962, on SS MAASDAM.

These records reflect the subjects were married on April 30, 1961. This immigration file contains a photograph of MRS. OSWALD attached to her immigration visa, a copy of which may be obtained if desired.

At Fort Worth, Texas

On August 14, 1962, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, advised his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and family had moved to an apartment on Mercedes Street, house number unknown to ROBERT; however, he volunteered this particular street is only about two blocks in length, and his brother could easily be located. MR. OSWALD also advised his brother, LEE, had recently gone to work as a machinist for a company located in White Settlement Village, but MR. OSWALD stated he did not have the name or address of this concern.

Inquiries conducted in the vicinity of the 2700 block of Mercedes Street on August 15, 1962, revealed LEE HARVEY OSWALD was residing at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date August 23, 1962

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, reinterviewed near his residence, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated he has resided at this address since about the middle of July, 1962 with his wife, MARINA, and daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD. He stated he has been employed as machinist for LESLIE'S MACHINE SHOP, 200-E North Vasek (White Settlement Village), Fort Worth, since about July 15, 1962.

OSWALD stated contact had been made by letter with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., to advise the Embassy of his wife's current address, saying this is something that is required by Soviet law. He stated she would continue to make reports periodically to the Soviet Embassy in instances where they moved to another address.

OSWALD advised the matter of his having been given an undesirable discharge on August 17, 1960, from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness has not been reviewed, and, he did not know when the matter would be heard.

OSWALD volunteered he had never enjoyed his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. He also stated he had not enjoyed his trip to the Soviet Union any more than he had enjoyed his service in the U. S. Marine Corps.

OSWALD stated positively no individual had made any contact with him since his arrival in Fort Worth in the interest of the Soviet Union.

OSWALD denied he had on October 31, 1959, or any other time, requested his U. S. citizenship be revoked. He denied he ever took any steps to apply for Soviet citizenship. He advised he never at any time affirmed allegiance to the Soviet Union, or indicated a willingness to do so.

OSWALD advised when he first arrived in the Soviet Union, and also when he started to leave, he was interviewed by representatives of the MVD, which he characterized as being the secret police, who, for the most part handle criminal matters among the population generally. He stated their operation is widespread. He denied he ever made any "deals" with the MVD, and stated he was never asked to undertake anything or do anything for them.

On 8/16/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SAs ARNOLD J. BROWN and JOHN W. FAIN Date dictated 8/22/62

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He advised no representative of the Soviet Union, the KGB, or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to recruit him in any way. He stated no one in the Soviet Union ever attempted to elicit any secret information concerning the United States or its defense from him.

OSWALD denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U. S. Marine Corps speciality.

OSWALD advised in about May 10, 1962, he became fearful some reprisals might be taken against him for having made the trip to the Soviet Union. He stated he then inquired of the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, as to the possible legal complications. He stated the Embassy assured him they were aware of no evidence which would warrant prosecution against him, should he return to the United States. In this connection, OSWALD stated the American Embassy tried to persuade him to return to the United States alone, and without his wife, MARINA. He told the Embassy he could not do that.

The Embassy reportedly pointed out to OSWALD it would be a difficult matter to obtain a passport for OSWALD's wife, who was a Russian. The Embassy tried to influence him to come back alone, find a job, get established, and later send for his wife. OSWALD stated he refused to follow this course. He told the American Embassy he feared he would never see his wife again if he left her in Russia. OSWALD stated he finally furnished a "document of support" in the interest of his wife and the passport was eventually granted. OSWALD stated he was his wife's sponsor, and only sponsor.

OSWALD stated he has had no contact with his half brother, JOHN MARSH PEL, a Staff Sergeant, in the USAF, and, so far as he knows, PEL is still stationed in Japan.

OSWALD stated he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years in order to take his wife back home to see her relatives. He stated no definite plans have been formulated to this end.

OSWALD still declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance. He stated he considers it "nobody's business" why he wanted to go the Soviet Union. OSWALD finally stated he went over to Russia for his "own personal reasons." He said it was a "personal matter" to him. He said "I went, and I came back!" He also said "It was something that I did."

OSWALD was asked to explain a statement which he was quoted in the press as having made to his mother in a letter to the effect his and his mother's (and brother's) values had been different. OSWALD stated he had written something to that effect as he prepared to leave for Russia or while on the way. OSWALD admitted he might have referred to a difference in political ideologies, however, he declined to go into further detail.

In this connection, OSWALD criticized the newspaper reports which were issued concerning his trip to Russia. He stated most of the newspaper stories were "only about ten per correct."

OSWALD stated he did not take his birth certificate to Russia. He thinks it is packed in a trunk at his mother's home.

OSWALD declined to furnish the names of his wife's relatives because they are on file in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, and he thinks it "safer for their welfare to let the names remain on file there."

During the entire interview, OSWALD appeared to downgrade the possibility the Soviet intelligence service might at any time attempt to use him or obtain any information through him. He agreed to contact the FBI if at any time any individual made any contact of any nature under suspicious circumstances with him. OSWALD stated his employer has no government contracts, and is not engaged in any kind of sensitive industry or manufacturing. He stated he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him; however, he promised his cooperation in reporting to FBI any information coming to his attention.

On August 17, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informants T-1 and T-2, who are familiar with some Communist Party (CP) activities at Fort Worth, Texas, advised neither LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor MARINA OSWALD are members of the Communist Party at Fort Worth, and neither name has been mentioned in connection with CP membership or CP activities at Fort Worth.

FD-326 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-10461

Dallas, Texas
August 30, 1962

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of Special Agent JOHN W. FAIN dated August 30, 1962, Dallas, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

921E
JAH

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT
U. S. NAVAL STATION, BUILDING 255
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

[redacted]

IN REPLY REFER TO:
92/922E
Serial: 01971
AUG 17 1962

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC REGRADING~~
~~DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLY~~

From: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, Eighth Naval District
To: Director of Naval Intelligence

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, EX-PFC, USMCR

Ref: (a) DIO 8ND con ltr ser 053 of 11 Jan 1961 to FBI, Dallas, Tex.

Encl: (1) Copy of FBI Dallas, Tex. Report dtd 10 July 1962

1. Copy of reference (a) was furnished to the Director of Naval Intelligence. Further to reference (a), enclosure (1) is forwarded for information.

E. B. Martin

E. B. MARTIN

RECEIVED
OP-921E
AUG 22 1962
DESK

22 AUG 1962

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - [illegible], New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - [illegible], Dallas, Texas (RM)

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN
Date: July 10, 1963

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 100-10401

Bureau File No.: 105-82535

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Background information concerning subject's stay in Russia reported. Subject reported to have resided at [illegible] Russia, where he was employed as a metal worker for the [illegible] Radio and Television Factory at Minsk. Subject reported to have married a Russian girl [illegible] at Minsk, [illegible]. Subject has a daughter born [illegible] at Minsk. Subject, his wife and daughter [illegible] to Ft. Worth, Texas on 6/14/62. Upon interview [illegible] Agents at Ft. Worth on 6/26/63, subject denied [illegible] any information concerning his experience in the [illegible] Corps to the [illegible]. Subject also denied he was [illegible] Soviet Intelligence or that he had made any [illegible] in connection with his return to the [illegible] his wife and child. Subject is currently [illegible] working work and is temporarily residing with his [illegible] at [illegible] Davenport, Ft. Worth.

- 2 -

[illegible]

On March 28, 19[illegible], [illegible] Office of Naval Intelligence [illegible] advised that on October 31, [illegible], LEE HARVEY OSWALD, [illegible] [illegible] as subject, an [illegible] First Class, [illegible] Serial No. [illegible], had visited the [illegible] Russia. [illegible] he had signed a [illegible] [illegible] citizenship be revoked, stated he [illegible] for [illegible] affirmed his allegiance to [illegible]. [illegible] he had advised [illegible] Soviet officials [illegible] Marine radar operator, [illegible]

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CP9

made available to them information about his Marine Corps speciality when he became a Soviet citizen.

On June 5, 1952, a review of the files of the Passport Office of the U. S. Department of State (USDS), revealed that by a personal letter dated January 30, 1951, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, subject advised he was preparing to return to the United States of America and wished to have rectified the "gross injustice" done to him by the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) in giving to subject a "belated dishonorable discharge." Subject also stated in his letter he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on September 11, 1939. In his letter, subject asserted he was still a citizen and alleged he had gone to the Soviet Union to reside only for a "short time."

The files of the Passport Office further revealed that subject had been released under honorable conditions to inactive duty in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on September 11, 1939, with obligated reserve service until December 5, 1952. On August 17, 1950, subject was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed a USDS memorandum dated May 4, 1952, stating that on the basis of evidence, subject had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office of the USDS, Washington, D. C., on August [illegible], 1951, concerning subject revealed the following information:

By letter dated May [illegible] to the American [illegible], Moscow, USSR, subject advised he had no intention of returning to the United States unless he was given a guarantee that he would not be prosecuted for any act [illegible] "to this case." Subject also indicated he had married a Russian girl born in Leningrad, Russia, and wanted to bring her to the United States with him.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 8, [illegible], subject appeared at the American [illegible] in Moscow at which time he stated he was employed in the [illegible] Russian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, [illegible], as a [illegible] worker, in the [illegible] ship. Subject stated he took no [illegible] of allegiance of any kind to the Soviet Union nor was he [illegible] to sign any [illegible] connection with his employment. [illegible] his earnings [illegible] rubles a month. Subject also stated [illegible] married on April [illegible], 1951, to MARIAN [illegible], [illegible] technician. Subject stated his intention to apply for an [illegible] visa immediately upon his return to Minsk. He said he

desired to bring his wife with him to the United States.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 10, 1961, subject executed an "Application for Renewal of Passport," at the American Embassy in Moscow. His residence at that time was [illegible], Ulipan Kalinina [illegible], Apartment [illegible], Minsk. This renewal application indicated that subject was issued U. S. Passport No. [illegible] on September 10, 1959, at Washington, D. C. Subject's renewal application was referred to the State Department for consideration and decision.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also reflected that by memorandum dated August 18, 1961, the State Department had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to renew subject's passport for direct travel to the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office on the [illegible], Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1962, revealed the following information:

In a letter of July 15, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject advised he was continuing his efforts to obtain an exit visa for his wife and for himself.

By letter dated "August 1961," to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject furnished a copy of his marriage certificate and a copy of his wife's birth certificate.

By letter dated August 2, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject inquired if it would be permissible for him to travel through Poland by train after leaving [illegible]. Subject pointed out could not afford to fly from Moscow to New York City. He added he believed he could catch a military flight to the United States from Berlin, Germany.

By letter dated October 4, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject asked the Embassy to assist him in obtaining exit visas from the Soviet authorities.

U. S. Department of State Operation's memorandum dated January 10, 1962, at the American Embassy in Moscow, pointed out that a letter dated January 5, 1962, was received from subject stating he expected to receive an exit visa within [illegible] days. This memorandum also pointed out that the American Embassy in Moscow had been formerly notified by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of a foreign passport and an exit visa to subject's wife.

On September 18, 1961, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, the subject's brother at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, who is a sales coordinator, Marketing Department of Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, stated he had received a letter dated September 10, 1961, from subject who mentioned that he was working in an "electrical shop" at Minsk, Russia. Mr. OSWALD advised that subject had stated in this letter he owned a shot gun and occasionally went hunting. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject had married a Russian girl, an orphan, first name MARINA, age 18 or 19. Subject had told his brother that she was a nurse. This girl prior to her marriage to subject resided with an uncle and aunt. Mr. OSWALD stated that from description of subject's wife furnished by subject she seems to be a very intelligent and attractive girl. According to Mr. OSWALD, subject's wife desired to come to the United States with subject. Mr. OSWALD also stated that subject's letter was not too optimistic as to his chances of getting to return to the United States at an early date. Mr. OSWALD indicated his belief that the Russians were "holding up" subject's return to the United States. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject has been "critical of the Russians" in his letters and he, Mr. OSWALD, was surprised that the Russians would allow subject to make such criticisms.

On October 13, 1961, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1503 Eagle Street, Apartment No. 3, Vernon, Texas, advised that about two months previously she had received from her son, the subject, a letter in which he advised that he and his wife had been in Moscow to contact the American Embassy in order to obtain renewal of his passport and obtain permission to return to the United States. In this letter subject indicated that the prospects were good for him to be allowed to return to the United States but he did not know whether his wife would be able to return with him. Subject indicated he would not return unless she were allowed to accompany him. Mrs. OSWALD advised she had not received a letter from subject for a period of about six weeks and had been led to think he might be on his way home even then. He had told her for sure he was going to return tomorrow and he mentioned the date on which he might arrive. Mrs. OSWALD also stated she had received another letter about a week before October 13, 1961, from her son, the subject, who made no reference whatsoever to his trip to Moscow or to his returning home. In this letter subject stated he was happy. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no information as to whether or not subject and his wife were going to be allowed to return to the United States. She has no idea when they might be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

By letter dated October 19, 1961, L. A. MACK, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 1412 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that subject [illegible]

No. 4 Kalinin Street, Minsk, Russia (File No. A12030843), and filed a petition for a non-quota immigrant visa in behalf of his wife, MARINA N. P. OSWALD, a native and citizen of Russia. According to Mr. MARK, subject had listed his occupation as electrical technician and his former address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On February 26, 1962, [illegible] KUPISC, Foreign Adjudications Division, Passport Office, USDS, advised that subject, by a letter dated January 16, 1962, to the American Embassy in Moscow had advised he would not consider returning to the United States alone for any reason as it appeared to him that his passport would be confiscated upon his return. Subject also forwarded to the American Embassy an affidavit for support of his wife.

On March 27, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that subject had filed an application for a repatriation loan at the American Embassy in Moscow on February 24, 1962. Subject indicated his desire to return to the United States with his alien wife and a one-month old child. Subject had $200.00 of his own money. The USDS approved a loan about March 1, 1962, for subject in the amount of $500 for minimum accommodation. Mrs. VAN COTT also advised that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAYEVNA PRUSAKOVA, was having difficulty obtaining an American visa.

On March 29, 1962, WILLIAM [illegible], Office of Security, USDS, advised his files reflected information to the effect that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, AF [illegible], had on February 12 and 16, 1962, reported receipt of a letter from his half-brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning subject of this case. Sergeant PIC reported subject was expected to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962 and subject would be returning with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Sergeant PIC stated he was unable to determine from ROBERT OSWALD's letter whether the purpose of subject's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis. Sergeant PIC advised that he, PIC, is scheduled to return to the United States in July of 1962 but he does not know the location of his next assignment. Sergeant PIC also advised that subject might possibly visit him at his next duty station and that if this occurred, Sgt. PIC would notify his superiors at his station concerning the visit. Sergeant PIC also advised that his mother, MARGUERITE [illegible], U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. Sergeant PIC did not know the current address of MARGUERITE, or whether she had been corresponding with the subject.

A review conducted on June 5, 1962, of the files of the Special Consular Services, USDS, revealed that by a telegram dated March 7, 1962, the USDS had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to furnish a repatriation loan to subject to cover the cost of his passage to New York only.

On May 4, 1962, R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, advised that subject wrote the following letter dated March 22, 1962:

"LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-37
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. TOMPKINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Asst. Direct. of Personnel

"Dear Sirs:

"In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undesirable discharge and your conveying of the process at which it was arrived.

"I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

"I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State Washington D. C., for the verification of this fact.

"Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1959. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

"My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undesirable discharge. I have no doubt it was newspaper speculation which forewarned your 'reliable information'.

"Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and comfort abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

"I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legal or even moral right, to revoke my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1959, into a dishonorable discharge.

"You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you receive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

"If you choose to convene a review board you may contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

"LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Sincerely,
"/s/ LEE H. OSWALD"

A review on May 5, 1962, of the files of the Security Office, NSGS, revealed that the Office of Security had advised the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., that subject had not ex-patriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

On May 18, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, subject's sister-in-law, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, advised she had received a postal card from subject on about May 16, 1962, which had been dated April 10, 1962. On this card, subject stated he had nothing to report concerning his move to the United States; that they were waiting for the Embassy to finish its paper work which had been "very slow". Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not know

when subject and his family would arrive in Fort Worth. She stated that subject had first set the date for his arrival as May, 1962, but that he had changed it to June, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD advised that her husband had written to subject and invited him to come to Fort Worth. Subject replied to this invitation that he did not know where they would be going. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she got the impression from subject's letters and cards that subject desired to return permanently to the United States. Mrs. OSWALD promised to advise the local FBI office immediately upon subject's arrival at Fort Worth.

On June 4, 1962, Mrs. BLANCHE VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USSS, advised that by a telegram dated May 31, 1962, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow had informed the Department of State that subject, his wife and child planned to depart Moscow, Russia, on June 1, 1962, for Rotterdam, Holland, where they would board "Maasdam" on June 4, 1962. The SS "Maasdam" was scheduled to arrive in New York, New York, June 6, 1962. The Department of State had notified subject's mother by letter relative to this schedule.

In the "Fort Worth Star Telegram," evening edition, a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 8, 1962, there appeared a photograph of subject and a headline, "Ex-Marine Reported on Way Back from Russia." This article stated that subject, a former U. S. Marine, who dissented his American citizenship to become a Soviet, was reported June 4, 1962, to be en route home. This article went on to state that subject had turned in his American passport October 31, 1959, at the Embassy in Moscow, saying he would "never return to the United States for any reason." This article further quoted subject as having later told American newspaper men that leaving the United States was like getting out of prison." This article also contained the following information: It quoted subject's sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. OSWALD, [illegible] Riverport, as saying her husband had received frequent letters from his brother indicating he was anxious to return to this country. She said she and members of the family had not learned that subject was en route home. This article stated that subject's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, could not be reached for comment.

This article also stated that subject's appearance at the American Embassy in Moscow came as a shock to his mother and brother, that he had left Fort Worth following his discharge from the Marines, telling his family he was going to New Orleans in search of a job.

In the "Fort Worth Press," a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, issue of June 6, 1962, carried a front-page story to the effect that subject, a former Fort Worth Marine, who once vowed he would "never return to the United States for any reason," was on his way home from Russia.

This article stated further that United Press International had reported on June 5, 1962, that subject, along with his Russian wife and child had left the Soviet Union within the past ten days and was en route to the United States.

This article further stated that subject's brother, R. L. GOWLD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, told the press that he and his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE GOWLD, have been hearing from subject regularly. R. L. GOWLD was quoted as saying that subject had wanted to come back for vacations but that he had not heard that subject had left Russia.

This article further stated that subject had arrived in Moscow in November, 1959, two months after his release from active duty in the Marine Corps; that subject had been refused Soviet citizenship at the time but that he was allowed to live in Russia as a "resident alien." Subject was reported to have been a student while in the Soviet Union, possibly at Minsk.

This article went on to say that subject was never granted Soviet citizenship and that he is believed to have retained his American citizenship. This article stated that several days after subject arrived in Moscow in 1959, his mother called him long distance and at that time subject refused to talk to her. She did not hear from him again until a letter came January 8, 1960. According to this article, when subject first went to Russia he told newsmen he was a worker and wanted to live in a workers country.

This article further quoted that subject said "I would not want to live in the United States and be either a worker exploited by capitalism or a capitalist exploiting workers or become unemployed." This article also quoted subject as having said "I could not be happy living under capitalism."

This article went on to quote subject as saying that his own personal experiences in civil and military life had shown him the correctness of communist theories.

This article also quoted subject as having said he began studying communism when his family was living in New Orleans, boasting that he had discovered a book in the library titled "The Capital," by KARL MARX. This article also quoted subject as having stated that he had joined the Marine corps at age 17 because

he felt he could not get a job and because he wanted to relieve the financial burden of the family. This article also quoted subject as having said that when he left America it was like "getting out of prison." This article concluded by saying that when subject had visited his family shortly after his release from the Marine Corps he had talked optimistically about the future and that some of his plans had included going to college, writing a book or joining CASTRO's Cuban Army.

On June 22, 1962, ALEXANDER McDONALD, Assistant Manager, Cabin-Tourist Department, Holland-America Line, 25 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the records of Holland-America Line reflect that subject, his wife and child arrived in the United States on June 13, 1962, aboard the SS Maasdam at Hoboken, New Jersey. Subject, his wife and child traveled tourist class and were destined to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On June 22, 1962, the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service (IAMS), 30 West Broadway, New York, New York, revealed that subject, his wife and child, IAMS file No. A[illegible], arrived in the United States aboard the SS Maasdam on June 13, 1962. This file reflected that subject had U. S. Passport No. 1732[illegible], that his daughter, JUNE, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR, had the same passport and that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had Russian Passport NY 37790. Subject was admitted as a U. S. citizen with a reserved U. S. Passport. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD was admitted with an M-1 Immigrant Visa as the spouse of a U. S. citizen. This M-1 Immigrant Visa was issued at Moscow on May 24, 1962.

On June 22, 1962, FREDERICK J. WINDERSHEIM, Inspector, IAMS, advised he had interviewed subject upon the latter's arrival in the United States and that subject had said that he was employed as a mechanic in Russia; that he had threatened to renounce his U. S. citizenship but never carried through with his threat, never voted in Russia and held no position in the Russian Government.

On June 26, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, sister-in-law of subject, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, stated the subject, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and that they were currently residing at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had not notified the local FBI office of subject's arrival in Fort Worth for the reason that the family had been harrassed by newspaper reporters and that for that reason subject did not desire to leave his residence.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/2/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD currently resides at 7213 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, with his wife, MARINA and daughter June Lee OSWALD. OSWALD is unemployed but is seeking work at Fort Worth.

OSWALD and his family arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1963. He stated they left Holland June 4, 1963, by the SS Statendam, and arrived in New York City June 10, 1963, and flew to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where they arrived on June 14, 1963.

OSWALD stated that he borrowed approximately $425.00 from the American Embassy with which to make the trip to the United States. OSWALD declined to answer the question as to why he made the trip to Russia in the first place. In a show of temper he stated he did not care to "relive the past."

During most of the interview, OSWALD exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude. OSWALD finally stated that Soviet officials had asked him upon his arrival why he had come to Russia. OSWALD stated that he told them, "I came because I wanted to." OSWALD added that he went to Russia to "see the country."

OSWALD advised that newspaper reports which have appeared in the public press from time to time are highly exaggerated and untrue. He stated that the newspaper reports had pictured him as out of sympathy with the United States and had made him look attractive to the Russians. OSWALD stated that by reason of such newspaper reports he had received better treatment by the Soviets than he otherwise would have received.

OSWALD stated that upon his arrival in Russia in October, 1959, he was sent immediately to Minsk, Russia, where he was given a job as a metal worker in a television factory. He stated that he spent his time reading blueprints and translating blueprint instructions into the finished product. He advised that he earned eighty rubles per month which was the equivalent of about $72.00 per month in American money. He advised that he was permitted to reside at Minsk as a "resident alien."

OSWALD stated that he was able to speak the Russian language upon his arrival. He explained that while he was in

On 6/26/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # 105-1[illegible]

by [illegible] and [illegible] Date dictated 7/2/63

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the U. S. Marine Corps in California he had studied and mastered the Russian language by self instruction.

OSWALD denied that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party in the United States. He denied that he went to Russia because of his lack of sympathy for the institutions of the United States or because of an admiration for the Russian system. He admitted that he had read books by Karl Marx while a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, but he stated that he was merely interested in the economic theories.

OSWALD declined to explain what he meant when he wrote his mother while en route to Russia that his "values" and those of his mother and brother were different.

OSWALD stated he does not know where his birth certificate is and he denied that he took same to Russia with him.

OSWALD denied that he had renounced his United States citizenship and stated that he did not seek Soviet citizenship while in Russia. OSWALD stated that he was never approached by the Soviet officials in an attempt to pull information from him concerning his experiences while a member of the U. S. Marine Corps. OSWALD also stated that he was not recruited at any time while in Russia by the Soviet Intelligence. He stated that he went personally with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. He stated that the Soviets made it very difficult for him to obtain permission for his wife to leave Russia, and that the process of obtaining permission for her to leave was a long, difficult course requiring much paper work. He stated that no attempt was made by the Soviets at any time to "brainwash" him. OSWALD stated that he never at any time gave the Soviets any information which would be used in a detrimental way against the United States. He stated that the Soviets never sought any such information from him. OSWALD denied that he at any time while in Russia had offered to reveal to the Soviets any information he had acquired as a radar operator in the U. S. Marines.

OSWALD stated that his wife's passport, a Russian passport, No. KT07790, requires that she give notice to the Soviet Embassy in the United States as to her address while in the United States. OSWALD stated that the passport also requires her to make reports as to her whereabouts periodically. OSWALD stated that he plans to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., within a few days for the purpose of notifying the Soviet Embassy of his wife's current address.

OSWALD stated that in the event he is contacted by Soviet Intelligence under suspicious circumstances or otherwise, he will promptly communicate with the FBI. He stated that he holds no brief for the Russians or the Russian system.

OSWALD stated that his wife, MARINA, speaks no English whatsoever. By occupation she is a pharmacist. He advised that they were married April 30, 1961, at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she resided with an uncle and an aunt at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she has a half-brother and two half-sisters in Leningrad, Russia; however, OSWALD declined to furnish the names of any of his wife's relatives, stating that he feared that some harm might come to them in the event he revealed their names.

OSWALD advised that his daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, was born February 18, 1962, at Minsk, Russia.

OSWALD furnished the following description of his wife:

Name	MARINA NICHOLAYEVNA OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	20
Birth Date	July 17, 1941, at Arkangles (city near the White Sea)
Height	5' 5"
Weight	103 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Children	JUNE LEE OSWALD, age four months

XR

The following description of OSWALD was obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	22
Birth Date	October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5' 11"
Weight	140 lbs.

DL 100-10461

Eyes	Grey
Hair	Brown
Father	ROBERT EDWARD OSWALD, (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), deceased August, 1933
Mother	MARGUERITE CLAVIER OSWALD, nee Clavier (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), currently resides at Vernon, Texas
Brother	ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7013 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas
Half-brother	JOHN EDWARD PIC, U. S. Air Force, Japan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
July 6, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-10461

Title
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference
Report of SA JOHN W. FAIN, Dallas, Texas, 7/3/62, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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BY HAND

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY HAND

OP-921 E2/cn
SER 012464P92
23 July 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (UNCLASSIFIED upon removal of enclosures and designated ~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~)

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

TO: Secretary
Navy Discharge Review Board - Attn: CDR E. I. CARSON
Room G617, Arlington Annex, Washington 25, D. C.

SUBJ: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230 (U)

REF: (a) Telecon between LTJG LE SOURD (ONI) and WATT, YN2 (EXOS) of 20 Jul 1962, same subj

ENCL: (1) ONI Conf Case History File, same subj

1. ENCLOSURE (1) is FORWARDED FOR information, pursuant to the request contained in reference (a).

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.

3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

77

P. W. Palmer
P. W. PALMER
By direction

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

E-48724

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961—60631

ONI ROUTING SLIP
OPNAV FORM 3210-14B (4-53)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GG 104902 dm

ORIGINATOR: FBI	SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER: 105-82555	ADDRESSED TO: DNI
DATE OF LETTER: 10 July 1962	Reg. #715170
DATE REC'D ONI: 19 July 1962	ENCLOSURES: W/O
ONI FILE NUMBER:	VIA ADDRESSEE:
	ONI COPY DISTRIBUTION: 7/20/62 CLEARED FOR FINISH FILE OP-921E (WP)

	ROUTE TO	FOR *	INITIALS	OUT DATE		ROUTE TO	FOR	INITIALS	OUT DATE
1	921E		LeS	7/20/62	6				
2					7				
3					8				
4					9				
5						ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILES			

* Timely action as required in accordance with ONI Internal Instruction 5216.16 or revisions thereof.

COMMENT Precede each comment with an office designation.

E: by telecon Maj. Houck (Mar Corps) was advised of receipt of enclosed report and of the request from EXOS for the Oswald file. Major Houck said to requested that the file be transmitted to Mar Corps after EXOS returns it.

P.C. LeSourd 7/20/62

RECEIVED OP-921E JUL 19 1962 DESK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RETURN THIS ROUTING SLIP TO ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILES

D-144 (Rev. 4-20-59)

Reg. 715170 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E

Federal Bureau of Investigation
JUL 18 1962 VIA LIAISON

Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - I&NS, Dallas, Texas (RM)

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN — Office: DALLAS
Date: July 10, 1962

Field Office File No.: 100-10461 — Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Background information concerning subject's stay in Russia reported. Subject reported to have resided at Minsk, Russia, where he was employed as a metal worker for the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory at Minsk. Subject reported to have married a Russian girl on 4/30/61 at Minsk, Russia. Subject has a daughter born 2/15/62 at Minsk. Subject, his wife and daughter returned to Ft. Worth, Texas on 6/14/62. Upon interview by Bureau Agents at Ft. Worth on 6/26/62, subject denied he furnished any information concerning his experience in the U. S. Marine Corps to the Soviets. Subject also denied he was recruited by Soviet Intelligence or that he had made any deals with the Soviets in connection with his return to the United States with his wife and child. Subject is currently unemployed, is seeking work and is temporarily residing with his brother at 7313 Davenport, Ft. Worth.

- P -

DETAILS:

On March 20, 1962, the Office of Naval Intelligence advised that on October 31, 1959, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, hereinafter referred to as subject, and ex-Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Serial No. 1653230, had visited the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia, where he had signed a handwritten statement requesting his U. S. citizenship be revoked, stated he had applied for Soviet citizenship, and had affirmed his allegiance to the USSR. Subject allegedly told the Embassy he had advised unnamed Soviet officials that as a former Marine radar operator, 1885 would

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CDP

make available to them information about his Marine Corps speciality when he became a Soviet citizen.

On June 5, 1962, a review of the files of the Passport Office of the U. S. Department of State (USDS), revealed that by a personal letter dated January 30, 1961, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, subject advised he was preparing to return to the United States of America and wished to have rectified the "gross injustice" done to him by the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) in giving to subject a "belated dishonorable discharge." Subject also stated in his letter he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on September 11, 1959. In his letter, subject asserted he was still a citizen and alleged he had gone to the Soviet Union to reside only for a "short time."

The files of the Passport Office further revealed that subject had been released under honorable conditions to inactive duty in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on September 11, 1959, with obligated reserve service until December 8, 1962. On August 17, 1960, subject was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed a USDS memorandum dated May 4, 1962, stating that on the basis of evidence, subject had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office of the USDS, Washington, D. C., on August 22, 1961, concerning subject revealed the following information:

By letter dated May 1961 to the American Embassy, Moscow, USSR, subject advised he had no intention of returning to the United States unless he were given a guarantee that he would not be prosecuted for any act pertaining "to this case." Subject also indicated he had married a Russian girl born in Leningrad, Russia, and wanted to bring her to the United States with him.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 8, 1961, subject appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow at which time he stated he was employed in the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, Russia, as a metal worker, in the research shop. Subject stated he took no oath of allegiance of any kind to the Soviet Union nor was he required to sign any paper in connection with his employment. He gave his earnings as 90 rubles a month. Subject also stated he was married on April 30, 1961, to MARIAN NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA, a dental technician. Subject stated his intention to apply for an exit visa immediately upon his return to Minsk. He said he

NRTS
7/12/02

desired to bring his wife with him to the United States.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 10, 1961, subject executed an "Application for Renewal of Passport," at the American Embassy in Moscow. His residence at that time was USSR, Ulipsa Kalinina 4, Apartment 24, Minsk. This renewal application indicated that subject was issued U. S. Passport No. 1733242 on September 10, 1959, at Washington, D. C. Subject's renewal application was referred to the State Department for consideration and decision.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also reflected that by memorandum dated August 18, 1961, the State Department had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to renew subject's passport for direct travel to the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office on the USDS, Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1962, revealed the following information:

In a letter of July 15, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject advised he was continuing his efforts to obtain an exit visa for his wife and for himself.

By letter dated "August 1961," to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject furnished a copy of his marriage certificate and a copy of his wife's birth certificate.

By letter dated August 8, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject inquired if it would be permissible for him to travel through Poland by train after leaving Minsk. Subject pointed out he could not afford to fly from Moscow to New York City. He added he believed he could catch a military flight to the United States from Berlin, Germany.

By letter dated October 4, 1961, to the American Embassy, in Moscow, subject asked the Embassy to assist him in obtaining exit visas from the Soviet authorities.

U. S. Department of State Operation's memorandum dated January 16, 1962, at the American Embassy in Moscow, pointed out that a letter dated January 5, 1962, was received from subject stating he expected to receive an exit visa within 45 days. This memorandum also pointed out that the American Embassy in Moscow had been formally notified by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of a foreign passport and an exit visa to subject's wife.

On September 18, 1961, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, the subject's brother at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, who is a sales coordinator, Marketing Department of Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, stated he had received a letter dated September 10, 1961, from subject who mentioned that he was working in an "electrical shop" at Minsk, Russia. Mr. OSWALD advised that subject had stated in this letter he owned a shot gun and occasionally went hunting. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject had married a Russian girl, an orphan, first name MARINA, age 18,or 19. Subject had told his brother that she was a nurse. This girl prior to her marriage to subject resided with an uncle and aunt. Mr. OSWALD stated that from description of subject's wife furnished by subject she seems to be a very intelligent and attractive girl. According to Mr. OSWALD, subject's wife desired to come to the United States with subject. Mr. OSWALD also stated that subject's letter was not too optimistic as to his chances of getting to return to the United States at an early date. Mr. OSWALD indicated his belief that the Russians were "holding up" subject's return to the United States. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject has been "critical of the Russians" in his letters and he, Mr. OSWALD, was surprised that the Russians would allow subject to make such criticisms.

On October 13, 1961, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1808 Eagle Street, Apartment No. 3, Vernon, Texas, advised that about two months previously she had received from her son, the subject, a letter in which he advised that he and his wife had been to Moscow to contact the American Embassy in order to obtain renewal of his passport and obtain permission to return to the United States. In this letter subject indicated that the prospects were good for him to be allowed to return to the United States but he did not know whether his wife would be able to return with him. Subject indicated he would not return unless she were allowed to accompany him. Mrs. OSWALD advised she had not received a letter from subject for a period of about six weeks and had begun to think he might be on his way home even though he had not told her for sure he was going to return home nor had he furnished the date on which he might arrive. Mrs. OSWALD also stated she had received another letter about a week before October 13, 1961, from her son, the subject, who made no reference whatever to his trip to Moscow or to his returning home. In this letter subject stated he was "Okey". Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no information as to whether or not subject and his wife were going to be allowed to return to the United States. She had no idea when they might be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

By letter dated October 19, 1961, L. A. MACK, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS), 1100 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that subject, of Apartment 24,

No. 4 Kalinin Street, Minsk, Russia (File No. A12530645), had filed a petition for a non-quota immigrant visa in behalf of his wife, MARINA N. P. OSWALD, a native and citizen of Russia. According to Mr. MACK, subject had listed his occupation as electrical technician and his former address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On February 28, 1962, HENRY KUPIEC, Foreign Adjudications Division, Passport Office, USDS, advised that subject, by a letter dated January 16, 1962, to the American Embassy in Moscow had advised he would not consider returning to the United States alone for any reason as it appeared to him that his passport would be confiscated upon his return. Subject also forwarded to the American Embassy an affidavit for support of his wife.

On March 27, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that subject had filed an application for a repatriation loan at the American Embassy in Moscow on February 24, 1962. Subject indicated his desire to return to the United States with his alien wife and a one-month old child. Subject had $200.00 of his own money. The USDS approved a loan about March 1, 1962, for subject in the amount of $500 for minimum accommodations. Mrs. VAN COTT also advised that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PRUSKOVA, was having difficulty obtaining an American visa.

On March 29, 1962, WILLIAM ABBOTT, Office of Security, USDS, advised his files reflected information to the effect that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, AF 11313239, had on February 12 and 16, 1962, reported receipt of a letter from his half-brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning subject of this case. Sergeant PIC reported subject was expected to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962 and subject would be traveling with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Sergeant PIC stated he was unable to determine from ROBERT OSWALD's letter whether the purpose of subject's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis. Sergeant PIC advised that he, PIC, is scheduled to return to the United States in July of 1962 but he does not know the location of his next assignment. Sergeant PIC also advised that subject might possibly visit him at his next duty station and that if this occurred, Sgt. PIC would notify his superiors at his station concerning the visit. Sergeant PIC also advised that his cousin, MARILYN MURRETT, U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. Sergeant PIC did not know the current address of MURRETT, or whether she had been corresponding with the subject.

A review conducted on June 5, 1962, of the files of the Special Consular Services, USDS, revealed that by a telegram dated March 7, 1962, the USDS had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to furnish a repatriation loan to subject to cover the cost of his passage to New York only.

On May 4, 1962, R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, advised that subject wrote the following letter dated March 22, 1962:

"LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-27
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. TOMPKINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

"Dear Sirs:

"In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undiresable discharge and your conveying of the process at which at was arrived.

"I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

"I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State Washington D. C., for the verification of this fact.

"Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

"My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referrel to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undiserable discharge. I have no douth it was newspapers speculation which foreward your 'reliable information'.

Op-921E2/jws
Ser 0236P92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12 APR 1960
FILED
APR 13 1960
OP-923M5

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: District Intelligence Officer, NINTH Naval District

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, PFC, USMCR (Inactive) (U)

Encl: (1) Copy of CMC spdltr DK-MPV of 9 Mar 1960 re subj Marine
(2) Hq, USAF Conf ltr ser 33-26125 of 17 Dec 1959, Subj: PIC, John E., SSGT, USAF, w/encl and newspaper clipping
(3) Four newspaper clippings re subj
(4) ALUSNA MOSCOW msg dtg 130800Z Nov 1959
(5) Amemb MOSCOW Foreign Service Despatch no. 224 of 26 Oct 1959, Subj: CITIZENSHIP: Robert Edward WEBSTER
(6) Amemb MOSCOW Foreign Service Despatch no. 234 of 2 Nov 1959, Subj: CITIZENSHIP: Lee Harvey OSWALD
(7) ALUSNA MOSCOW msg dtg 031215Z Nov 1959
(8) DNI msg dtg 122101Z Nov 1959
(9) ALUSNA MOSCOW msg NO DTG/10 NOV 59
(10) Dept State Telegram from Tokyo no. 1448 of 9 Nov 1959
(11) CNO msg dtg 041529Z Nov 1959
(12) ONI (Op-921D1) Memo for File of 2 Nov 1959, same subj
(13) Dept State Telegram from Moscow no. 1304 of 31 Oct 1959

1. Enclosures (1) through (13) are forwarded for information.

2. The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps has advised the Office of Naval Intelligence that OSWALD is currently on inactive duty in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, attached to the Marine Air Reserve Training Command, U. S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois.

3. The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps has requested that the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training Command, U. S. Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois be apprised of the intelligence documentation on OSWALD on a priority basis.

J. C. LACY
By direction

Orig. by LTJG FREDRICKSON
921E2 - Ext. 75741
Typed 4-4-60, j. satter

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified
OASD(A)
7/1/67

OP-923M2 13 APR 1960

E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-82555

Date: June 3, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Foreign Service Despatch Number 234 dated November 2, 1959, concerning subject's renunciation of his American citizenship at the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia, on October 31, 1959.

It is noted that among other items, subject surrendered his United States passport Number 1933242 to an American Embassy official. His last known residence as indicated in your despatch was The Metropole Hotel, Moscow, where he was residing in a nontourist status.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent John W. Fain, Dallas, Texas, dated May 12, 1960, entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia; Internal Security - R," a copy of which was furnished to the Department of State on May 24, 1960.

In that report you will note that subject's mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that she recently received a letter addressed to her son from the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland indicating that Lee Oswald was expected at the college on April 20, 1960. She stated subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left home. She was apprehensive about his safety because three letters she had written him since January 22, 1960, have been returned to her undelivered.

Since there is a possibility that an impostor is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Department of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated.

(2) - Director of Naval Intelligence

Enclosure (2) to DNI Ltr
Ser: C14167892 of

A02-pah
21 MAR 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on CNI memo ser 0628P92 of 4 Feb 1960

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Chief of Naval Operations (OP-921)

Subj: PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, 1653230, USMCR-Inact

Encl: (1) Copy of CMC SpdLtr DK-MPV of 9Mar60 re subj Marine

1. Returned.

2. It is requested that this report be made available to Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training Command, Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois on a priority basis.

3. As evidenced by enclosure (1), separation proceedings with view toward undesirable discharge has been directed.

G W Houck

G. W. HOUCK
By direction

Declassified
C.B. Grant H.
OASD(A)
9/1/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DO NOT CLEAR THROUGH COMMUNICATION OFFICE

☐ DIPLOMATIC MAIL ☐ SPECIAL DELIVERY
☐ AIR MAIL ☐ REGISTERED MAIL

CLASSIFICATION: ~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

IN REPLY REFER TO: DX-MPV

DATE: 8 MARCH 1960

TO: COMMANDER
MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND
NAVAL AIR STATION
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

(Fold)

NAVAL SPEEDLETTER
Permits dispatch or informal language.
May be sent (1) with enclosures, (2) in a window envelope (size 8¾" x 3½"), if contents are not classified as confidential or higher, (3) to both naval and nonnaval activities.
Is packaged 500 sheets of white or of one color: yellow, pink, or green.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE WITH A FEDERAL INVEST AGENCY TO FURNISH YOU WITH RPT WHICH RELATES TO PFC LEE HARVEY OSWALD 1653230 USMCR INACT CMM A MEMBER OF YOUR COMD X UPON RECEIPT CMM YOU ARE DIRECTED TO PROCESS PFC OSWALD FOR DISCH IAW PARA 10277.2.f MARCORMAN X

A. LARSON
By direction

COPY TO

ok

ADDRESS: COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SENDER'S MAILING ADDRESS
Address reply as shown at [illegible] reply hereon and return in window envelope (size 8¾" x 3½"), if not classified as confidential or higher.

CLASSIFICATION: ~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

X

2

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2/5 DK

Commandant of the Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
Headquarters USMC (AO-2A)
Rm. 2117 - Arlington Annex

BY HAND
OP-921E2/kea
SER: 0628P92
4-FEB 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJ: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, PFC, 1653230, USMCR (Inactive) (U)

REF: (a) Ref telecon of 2 Feb 1960, between CAPT Steele, G-2, MarCorps and LTJG Fredrickson, ONI

ENCL: (1) Hq, USAF Conf ltr 33-26125 of 17 Dec 1959, subj: PIC, John E., SSGR, USAF
(2) ONI Conf casehistory file, same subj

NOTE: State Department, American Embassy Moscow, Airgram G-184 of 7 Nov 1959, which is referred to in enclosure (2), is not available.

1. ENCLOSURES (1) and (2) are FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The information forwarded herewith is sensitive in character and its security must be preserved by carefully safeguarding its existence and source, as well as the names of any informants mentioned therein. Under no circumstances should material be removed from the enclosed file or the file disassembled.

3. In no case, if the report covers an investigation of an individual, shall the report be shown to the subject, nor shall copies be made if it, nor shall the Office of Naval Intelligence or any other agency contributing material to the report be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of such report.

4. The information contained herein shall not be disseminated or made known to persons outside the Department of Defense, nor shall further transmission of the enclosure(s) be made to any other activities without permission of Director of Naval Intelligence. Any investigative material enclosed herewith which was originated by another governmental agency remains the property of that agency and is furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on a loan basis only.

5. Prompt return of this correspondence and enclosure(s) is requested by endorsement or letter of transmittal in order that the files of ONI will reflect the addressee's cognizance and/or action in this matter. Return by authorized courier should be delivered to Room 5C661, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D.C. Other means of transmission are prohibited. ONI should be advised if there is requirement for retention beyond 30 days from date of this letter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 21 MAR 1960 P. W. Palmer
P. W. PALMER

CASE TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (Rev. 12-67)

Declassified
OASD(A)
9/1/67

3

921E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

REPLY TO ATTN OF: AFCSI-6B4 33-26125

SUBJECT: John E. Pic, SSgt, AF 11313239 (U)

DEC 17 1959

TO: Division Director, OP 921E, Office of Naval Intelligence, Naval Operations, Department of the Navy

1. Reference is made to your recent inquiry regarding Subject's half brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

2. Attached for your information is a copy of a letter from Office of Special Investigations, Pacific Air Forces, 10 November 1959, concerning this matter.

3. An investigation of Subject has been initiated and copies of future reports submitted will be furnished your Headquarters.

4. This letter is classified Confidential inasmuch as it pertains to a personnel security investigation which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

F. Welch

F. L. WELCH
Assistant Chief
Counterintelligence Div.
Dir of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

1 Atch
Ltr fr OSI (PACAF) 10 Nov 59
re Oswald

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified
OASD(A)
7/1/67

5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC AIR FORCES THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORT OF INVESTIGATION	FILE NR. 33-476	DATE 27 JAN 1960
TITLE (U) JOHN EDWARD PIC (DOB: 17 Jan 32) SSgt, AF 11313239 USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323 LEE HARVEY OSWALD	REPORT MADE BY JOHN T. COX, S/A REPORT MADE AT DO #46, OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 94 PERIOD 15, 18, 21 January 1960 OFFICE OF ORIGIN DO #46, OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 94 STATUS PENDING	~~SECURITY CLASSIFICATION REQUIRED~~ NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

The information contained in this document will not be disclosed to foreign nationals or their representatives.

REFERENCE

INITIAL REPORT: Ltr, Dir OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 953, file 31-63, dtd 29 Dec 59

SYNOPSIS

Investigation initiated upon direction of Director, OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 953, in an effort to establish security qualifications of SUBJECT; further, to resolve any possible sympathetic association he may have had with his half brother, who allegedly turned in his passport to American Embassy officials in Moscow, USSR, stating the intention of renouncing his U. S. citizenship. Review of files, this District Office, reflected that SUBJECT voluntarily appeared at Detachment 2, this District Office, and opined that his half brother contemplated renunciation of his citizenship because of being forced out of his chosen career (the U. S. Marine Corps) in order to take care of and support his mother; also, that he might have been influenced by the actions of two other Americans who recently renounced their citizenship and whose actions were widely publicized. SUBJECT related that he felt a moral obligation to attempt to dissuade his half brother from this action, but was reluctant to pursue the attempt unless with USAF sanction; further, should his half brother persist in his intent, he would be "legally dead" as far as SUBJECT is concerned. Correspondence from U. S. naval authorities reveals

(Synopsis continued on page 1A)

DISTRIBUTION		ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO	FILE STAMP
Comdr, 2710th ABWg (Action-1 Incl)	2	Commander 2710th Air Base Wing APO 323	
DIR OSI, PACAF (4 Incls)	2		
DIR OSI USAF (33-26125) (4 Incls)	3		
(ONI, Info - 1)(4 Incls)		APPROVED	
DO #2 (3 Incls)	2		
DO #4 (3 Incls)	2		
DO #9 (3 Incls)	2		
DO #21 (3 Incls)	2		
DO #23 (3 Incls)	2	J. L. DOYLE Colonel, USAF District Commander	
File	2		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

DO #46, File 33-476

SYNOPSIS (Cont'd)

that the half brother served with Marine Air Control Squadrons with duties involving ground control intercept and the possibility he may have had access to CONFIDENTIAL information. Correspondence from U. S. State Department reflects that SUBJECT requested U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to transmit personal message to his half brother asking reconsideration of intentions. Neither the name of SUBJECT nor that of his spouse appears in the Special Files (files containing unfavorable information) of the 2710th Air Base Wing, APO 323. Review of SUBJECT's military records reflected no unfavorable information contained therein. Expiration of Term of Service (ETS) of SUBJECT: 25 September 1964. SUBJECT's Month of Travel (MOT): 6 November 1961.

CONFIDENTIAL

Details, DO #46, File 33-476

DETAILS:

1. This investigation was initiated by direction of the Director, OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 953, by letter, file 31-63, dated 29 December 1959, in an effort to establish the security qualifications of JOHN EDWARD PIC, SSgt, AF 11313239, USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323; further, to resolve any possible sympathetic association he may have had with his half brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who allegedly turned in his passport to American Embassy officials in Moscow, USSR, stating the intention of renouncing his U. S. citizenship.

AT TACHIKAWA AIR BASE, TACHIKAWA, HONSHU, JAPAN

2. On 15 January 1960, File 31-30, this District Office, was reviewed and the following information relative to JOHN EDWARD PIC, SSgt, AF 11313239, USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323, was extracted therefrom:

On 4 November 1959, PIC voluntarily appeared at Detachment 2 of this District Office and was interviewed by Special Agent SHIGEO R. OKUMA and the writer. He related that on Sunday night, 1 November 1959, he heard a radio broadcast relative to his half brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who had allegedly turned in his passport to American Embassy officials in Moscow, USSR, stating the intention of renouncing his U. S. citizenship. PIC stated that he had been to the chaplain, Tachikawa Air Base, who suggested that he report to this office. PIC stated that OSWALD is his half brother, his mother having been married several times. He identified his family as follows:

Father:	EDWARD JOHN PIC (address unknown; may be living in Louisiana).
Mother:	Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD (address unknown, Fort Worth, Texas).
Half brother:	ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This brother is married and is a student at TCU.
Half brother:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD (address unknown; formerly from Fort Worth, Texas)(Former U. S. Marine).

PIC explained that his family relationship is not a close one due to his mother's several marriages. He related that his mother is a very argumentative person and is very difficult to get along with; consequently, he has severed his connections with her.

PIC related that he last saw his brother LEE approximately 6½ years ago (spring or summer of 1953) when LEE was about 13 years old. At that time, LEE and his mother resided in New York City and PIC was in the U. S. Coast Guard stationed nearby.

He described LEE as a moody and bitter youngster, and attributed this bitterness to his mother's personality. PIC said he has received only one letter from LEE and that was about two years ago when LEE first joined the Marine Corps. He related that he planned to answer the letter, but the return address was illegible, and he has never corresponded with LEE.

When questioned as to the motives LEE might have for his contemplated renunciation of citizenship, PIC stated that his mother had experienced an accident at her place of work and he believed that she requested the Marine Corps officials to discharge LEE in order that he might support and take care of her. LEE was reportedly very much attached to the Marine Corps and planned to make it a career. However, since LEE is a minor, his mother might have been successful in her request and perhaps LEE was resentful for being forced out of his chosen career. PIC related that LEE was not scheduled to be discharged normally until December 1959. PIC also believed that LEE might have been influenced by the actions of two other Americans who renounced their citizenship in recent months and whose actions were widely publicized.

PIC related that, to his knowledge, LEE had never been to Europe before, nor had he ever had any acquaintances or contacts there. He said that he did not know LEE's position in the Marine Corps, or whether he had access to classified materials or areas while a member of the military, but believed LEE does not possess any technical knowledge whatsoever.

PIC stated that he has obtained the above information concerning LEE by letter from his brother ROBERT and personally from a cousin, Miss MARILYN MURRETT, who is a teacher in Japan and resides in a hotel (name unknown) in Itabashi, Tokyo. Miss MURRETT is from New Orleans, Louisiana, and is the daughter of his mother's sister.

PIC stated that LEE's actions have caused him and his wife great mental anguish since they are loyal citizens of the United States; and although he feels he has a moral obligation to attempt to dissuade LEE from this action, he was reluctant to pursue the attempt unless it was with USAF sanction. He related that although LEE's actions invoked a strong family feeling within him and that he would do anything to stop LEE from this action, his first loyalty was to his country and to the USAF; and that should LEE persist in going through with his intent, he would be "legally dead" as far as PIC was concerned.

PIC produced two newspaper articles concerning the action of his half brother LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The clippings were taken from the "Stars and Stripes" newspaper. To date of interview, PIC's relationship with LEE had not become known locally, and PIC had not been approached by any member of the press.

A review of the files of this District Office reflected no information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JOHN E. PIC.

Reproductions of the newspaper clippings given this District Office by PIC were made; a copy of which is appended to this report as an inclosure.

3. On 15 January 1960, correspondence emanating from the Directorate, OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 953, was reviewed. Within this correspondence were attachments initiated by the U. S. Naval and U. S. State Departments which are pertinent to this investigation.

The naval authorities relate summarily as follows: OSWALD is a PFC in the Inactive Marine Corps Reserve with an obligated service until 3 December 1962. OSWALD attended an Aircraft Control and Warning Operator course in 1957. He served with Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan, with duties involving ground control intercept. His job description code indicates that he is an aviation electronics operator. There is no record of his clearance at Hq, Marine Corps, but the possibility exists that he may have had access to CONFIDENTIAL information. OSWALD's service number is 1653230; his DOB/POB 18 October 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana; he was released to inactive duty on 11 September 1959; his home of record is 4936 Collinwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD has a brother, JOHN EDWARD PIC, 11313239, on active duty with the USAF.

The Department of State officials relate summarily as follows: USAF Staff Sergeant JOHN E. PIC, Tachikawa Air Base, called at the Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, on 6 November 1959, concerning news reports that his half brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 20 years old, intends to renounce U. S. citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. According to Moscow AP dispatch in "Pacific Stars and Stripes" November 1, LEE OSWALD is at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow. UPI story date lined Fort Worth, Texas, reports another brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, has attempted to reach LEE OSWALD by cable to Moscow and has also sent a telegram to Secretary HERTER pleading for assistance in contacting him. PIC asked that the Embassy inform him of any developments about LEE OSWALD and requested that Embassy Moscow, if possible, transmit to him the following message: "Please reconsider your intentions. Contact me if possible. Love. (Signed) JOHN."

4. On 18 January 1960, a review of SUBJECT's military records reflected the following information:

NAME: JOHN EDWARD PIC
RANK: SSgt
AFSN: AF 11313239
ORGANIZATION: USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323

Details (Cont'd), DO #46, File 33-476

DOB: 17 January 1932
POB: New Orleans, Louisiana
RACE: Caucasian
EDUCATION: GED Equivalent (H.S.) Completed 1957
DATE AND TERM OF ENLISTMENT: 26 September 1958 for six (6) years
PLACE OF ENLISTMENT: Mitchel AFB, New York
PRIOR SERVICE: USAF Reg, 1 February 1956-25 September 1958; SSgt; honorably discharged under provisions of AFR 39-14.
AFQT OR APT: Cler-9, Mech-6, Elect-7 and Tech-9
SECURITY CLEARANCE: None indicated
PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: c/o M. OSWALD, 3006 Bristold Rd., Fort Worth (Tarrant), Texas
PRESENT ADDRESS: #86 Higashi-ku, Kunitachi-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo
ETS: 25 September 1964
DATE DEPARTED ZI: 10 November 1958
MONTH OF TRAVEL: 6 November 1961
MARITAL STATUS: Married
Wife - MARGARET D. PIC
Son - JOHN E. PIC, JR. (Age-7)
Daughter - JANET A. PIC (Age-5)
PAFSC: 90450B
JOB DESCRIPTION: Medical Laboratory Specialist
MILITARY DUTIES: NCOIC, Clinical Chemistry Section, USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323
COURTS-MARTIAL AND ARTICLE 15's: None indicated
OTHER UNFAVORABLE INFORMATION: None indicated

SUBJECT's DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire) and a copy of his photograph (head and shoulders) were extracted from instant records. Reproductions were made of the foregoing items; copies of which are appended to this report as inclosures. The originals of SUBJECT's DD Form 98 and photograph were returned to SUBJECT's military records after reproduction. These military records are maintained by the Administrative Section, USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323.

5. On 18 January 1960, RONALD D. GREENE, A/1C, AF 14409875, Classified Documents Clerk, Security Section, Hq Sq Section, 2710th Air Base Wing, APO 323, related that neither the name of SUBJECT nor that of SUBJECT's spouse appears in the Special Files (files containing unfavorable information) of his office.

6. On 21 January 1960, ACIE C. BARFIELD, 1/Lt, 49036A, Administrative Officer, USAF Hospital Tachikawa, APO 323, furnished a copy of a DD Form 398 (Statement of Personal History) executed by SUBJECT. A reproduction of this document is appended to this report as an inclosure. The original was returned to BARFIELD for inclusion in SUBJECT's military records.

Details (Cont'd), DO #46, File 33-476

7. The CONFIDENTIAL classification is required on this report due to the fact it contains investigative information which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.

INCLOSURES:

FOR DIRECTORATE, OSI (IG) PACAF, APO 953
FOR DIRECTORATE, OSI (IG) USAF, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1. Reproduction of DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire) pertaining to SUBJECT.

2. Reproduction of DD Form 398 (Statement of Personal History) pertaining to SUBJECT.

3. Reproduction of photograph (head and shoulders) of SUBJECT.

4. Reproduction of newspaper clippings from "Pacific Stars and Stripes" pertaining to OSWALD.

FOR COMMANDER, 2710TH AIR BASE WING, APO 323

Inclosure 4 as above.

FOR DISTRICT OFFICE NR. 2, 111 EAST 16TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
FOR DISTRICT OFFICE NR. 4, BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
FOR DISTRICT OFFICE NR. 9, BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
FOR DISTRICT OFFICE NR. 21, LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
FOR DISTRICT OFFICE NR. 23, CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Inclosures 2, 3 and 4 as above.

PENDING

U. S. Defector to Reds Turned to Marx at 15

By PRISCILLA JOHNSON
North American Newspaper Alliance

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—"For two years now I have been waiting to do this one thing: To dissolve my American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union." Today 20-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald of Fort Worth, Tex., is in Moscow. He hopes he's close to his goal.

With his suit of charcoal gray flannel, dark tie and tan cashmere sweater, Lee looks every bit like Joe College. His life hasn't been that of a typical college boy, however.

His father, an insurance salesman, died before Lee was born. Reared in Texas and Louisiana, the boy spent two years in New York during his early teens. At 17 he enlisted in the Marines.

"I did it because we were poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother," he says. Later he spent 14 months as a licensed radar operator in the Far East.

Vows He Won't Return

In September, his three-year hitch nearly over, Lee was given a dependency discharge from the Marines. The next month he arrived in Moscow to petition the Supreme Soviet, highest legislative body in the USSR, for Soviet citizenship. Living in Moscow's Hotel Metropole on money he earned as a United States Marine, Lee Oswald waits for an answer.

Even though Russian officials have warned him Soviet citizenship is not easy to obtain, Lee already refers to the Soviet government as "my government."

"But even if I'm not accepted, on no account will I go back to the United States," Lee says. "I shall remain here, if necessary, as a resident alien." The only thing Soviet officials now promise is that Lee can stay on in Russia regardless of whether he becomes a citizen.

Meanwhile, they're "investigating" the possibility of sending him to a Soviet higher technical instotute.

Found Answer in Marx

What brought this serious, soft-spoken southern boy to Moscow? Evidently, it's a combination of poverty, what he considers the plight of United States Negroes, and the United States Marines.

"My mother has been a worker all her life," Lee says. "She's a good example of what happens to workers in the United States." He declines to elaborate.

"At the age of 15," he adds, "after watching the way workers are treated in New York, and Negroes in the South, I was looking for a key to my environment. Then I discovered socialist literature."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
—AP Photo

Lee was struck, in particular, by Marx's "Das Kapital." He concluded that, as an American, "I would become either a worker exploited for capitalist profit, or an exploiter or, since there are many in this category, I'd be one of the unemployed."

Lee became a Marxist. Later, as a Marine Corps private in Japan and the Philippines, he "had a chance to watch American militarist imperialism in action."

A year ago, Lee began getting ready to come to Russia. Using a Berlitz grammar, he taught himself to read and write Russian. Never, says Lee, a nice-looking six-footer with gray eyes and brown hair, did he consider deserting the Marine Corps.

Neither Side Hasty

Does it occur to Lee that Soviet officials may be embarrassed by his effort to become a citizen of their country at a moment when Russia is cultivating good relations with the United States?

Russian officials, says Lee, "don't encourage and don't discourage me." They warn, however, that neither Lee's wish, nor theirs, will determine whether his citizenship application is accepted. They have offered Lee only the sanctuary of a prolonged stay in the USSR.

As for officials at the United States Embassy in Moscow, they are torn between their desire to give Lee time to think it over, and their legal obligation to hear his oath renouncing American citizenship if he insists.

Lee is bitter at United States Consul Richard Snyder, who, he charges, stalled him when he asked to take the oath on October 31, the only time Lee has been at the Embassy. As a result, Lee won't go back there.

Two Other Cases

Embassy officials admit they are a bit gunshy. This is their third case of attempted defection this fall. The first, Nicholas Petrulli, 38, of Valley Stream, L. I., changed his mind about defecting just before Russia refused him citizenship. Petrulli, a sheet-metal worker, had a history of mental illness.

The second, Robert Edward Webster, 30, of Cleveland, an employe of the Rand Development Corp., asked for, and received, Soviet citizenship after he had spent the summer working at the United States fair in Moscow's Sokolniki Park. Both Webster and Petrulli had marital troubles back home.

Unlike Webster and Petrulli, Lee Oswald has never been married. His age—he just turned 20 on October 18—is apparently no bar to renouncing his American citizenship. Russians come of age at 18.

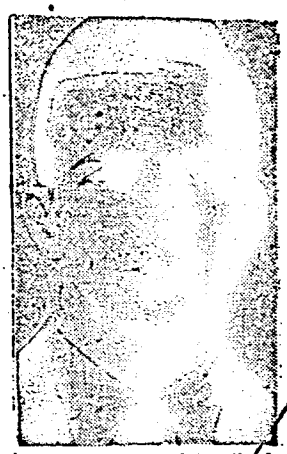
As for the ordinary Russians he meets, do they seem surprised by Lee's desire to defect?

"Well," says Lee, "they're very curious and they ask me why." Materialist Muscovites, he adds, "understand when I speak of the idealistic reasons that brought me here. They ask me many questions about the material conditions of workers in the United States."

Regardless of "any material shortcomings" he sees while he's here, Lee insists he will never go back to the United States. "Emigration," he says, "isn't easy. I don't recommend it to everyone. It means coming to a new country, always being the outsider, always having to adjust. But to me, my reasons are strong and good. I believe I'm doing right."

That's why Lee won't take any calls when his mother telephones from Fort Worth to beg him not to defect.

EVENING STAR
NOV 26 1959
(IN)
11



United Press International

Rebuffed

Lee Harvey Oswald's dream of achieving Soviet citizenship in exchange for the United States citizenship he renounced appears to be unattainable. The 20-year-old Texan from Fort Worth said Soviet authorities would not grant him citizenship although they said he could live in Russia as a resident alien.

WASHINGTON
NOV 16 1959
POST

X

12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

46D INV 31-30

10 NOV 1959

(U) LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dir OSI PACAF (CI Div)

1. On 4 November 1959, JOHN E. PIC, S/Sgt, AF 11313239, NCOIC, Blood Chemistry Section, USAF Hospital, Tachikawa, APO 323, voluntarily appeared at Detachment 2 of this District Office and furnished the following information to Special Agents SHIGEO R. OKUMA and JOHN T. COX:

On Sunday night, 1 November 1959, he heard a radio broadcast relative to his half-brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who had allegedly turned in his passport to American Embassy officials in Moscow, USSR, stating the intention of renouncing his U. S. citizenship. PIC stated that he had been to the Chaplain, Tachikawa Air Base, who suggested that he report to this office. PIC stated that OSWALD is his half-brother, his mother having been married several times. He identified his family as follows:

Father:	EDWARD JOHN PIC (address unknown; may be living in Louisiana.)
Mother:	Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD (address unknown, Fort Worth, Texas.)
Half-Brother:	ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This brother is married and is a student at TCU.
Half-Brother:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD (address unknown; formerly from Fort Worth, Texas) (Former U. S. Marine)

PIC explained that his family relationship is not a close one due to his mother's several marriages. He related that his mother is a very argumentative person and is very difficult to get along with; consequently, he has severed his connections with her.

PIC related that he last saw his brother LEE approximately 6½ years ago (spring or summer of 1953) when LEE was about 13 years old. At that time, LEE and his mother resided in New York City and PIC was in the U. S. Coast Guard stationed nearly.

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~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~
~~The information contained in this document will not be released to foreign nationals or their representatives.~~

X

Atch 1

1

He described LEE as a moody and bitter youngster, and attibuted this bitterness to his mother's personality. PIC said he has received only one letter from LEE and that was about two years ago when LEE first joined the Marine Corps. He related that he planned to answer the letter, but the return address was illegible, and he has never corresponded with LEE.

When questioned as to the motives LEE might have for his contemplated renunciation of citizenship, PIC stated that his mother had experienced an accident at her place of work and he believed that she requested the Marine Corps officials to discharge LEE in order that he might support and take care of her. LEE was reportedly very much attached to the Marine Corps and planned to make it a career. However, since LEE is a minor, his mother might have been successful in her request and perhaps LEE was resentful for being forced out of his chosen career. PIC related that LEE was not scheduled to be discharged normally until December 1959. PIC also believed that LEE might have been influenced by the actions of two other Americans who renounced their citizenship in recent months and whose actions were widely publicized.

PIC related that, to his knowledge, LEE had never been to Europe before, nor had he ever had any acquaintances or contacts there. He said that he did not know LEE's position in the Marine Corps, or whether he had access to classified materials or areas while a member of the military, but believed LEE does not possess any technical knowledge whatsoever.

PIC stated that he has obtained the above information concerning LEE by letter from his brother ROBERT and personally from a cousin, Miss MARILYN MURRETT, who is a teacher in Japan and resides in a hotel (name unknown) in Itabashi, Tokyo. Miss MURRETT is from New Orleans, Louisiana and is the daughter of his mother's sister.

PIC stated that LEE's actions have caused him and his wife great mental anguish since they are loyal citizens of the United States; and although he feels he has a moral obligation to attempt to dissuade LEE from this action, he was reluctant to pursue the attempt unless it was with USAF sanction. He related that although LEE's actions invoked a strong family feeling within him and that he would do anything to stop LEE from this action, his first loyalty was to his country and to the USAF; and that should LEE persist in going through with his intent, he would be "legally dead" as far as PIC was concerned.

2. PIC produced two newspaper articles concerning the action of his half-brother LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The clippings were taken from the "Stars and Stripes" newspaper and are attached as an inclosure to this letter.

To date, PIC's relationship with LEE has not become known locally, and PIC has not been approached by any member of the press.

3. A review of the files of this District Office reflected no information pertaining to SUBJECT or JOHN E. PIC.

4. With the submission of the above information, no further action is contemplated in this matter, and the case is CLOSED in the files of this District Office.

5. This letter report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because it contains investigative information which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.

J. L. DOYLE
Colonel, USAF
District Commander

1 Atch
Two newspaper clippings re Subj

Copy to: Dir OSI USAF
(w/1 atch)

NAVAL MESSAGE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NAVY DEPARTMENT

RELEASED BY	DRAFTED BY	EXT NR	COPY NR.

DATE	TOR	ROUTED BY	CHECKED BY
13 NOVEMBER 1959	1015Z/13 NOV 59	HAMNER	MCC/HTS/KEA

5029 NO

NOVEMBER 1959 (DATE/TIME GROUP (GCT))

PRECEDENCE (ACT) (INFO)
- FLASH
- EMERGENCY
- OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE
- PRIORITY
- RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR
- DEFERRED

FROM: ALUSNA MOSCOW

TO: CNO

INFO:

YOUR 122101Z NOV. CORRECT DESIGNATION IS AIRGRAM G-184. MAILED 7 NOV

H2C requested to obtain.

Ltjg Evans will call back

state dept has not retained - destroys files every month

921 ACT

92....ACT

06....60....61....63...09...09M...CMC....IP...FLAG PLOT...CNO/OOD

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

Declassified CD Garrett CASD(A) 9/1/67

OPNAV FORM-2110-4C (REV. 1-58) DEPT. USE ONLY

NOV 1959 DTG

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

22

Paraphrase not required except prior to Category "B" encryption-physically remove all internal references by date-time group prior to declassifica-

FORM OS-10
4-1-58

DEPARTMENT OF ST.
REFERENCE SLIP

DATE 11/23/59

TO:

NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1.					
2.					
3. Miss Evans		5E719	Pentagon		
4.					
5.					

	APPROVAL		NOTE AND FORWARD
X	AS REQUESTED		NOTE AND RETURN
	COMMENT		PER CONVERSATION
	FOR YOUR INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		SEE ME
	NECESSARY ACTION		SIGNATURE

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

92IE2

FF

OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

ISA

FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)
V. Buckler - Passport Office

ROOM NO. AND BLDG.
332 Matomic Bldg.

SIGNATURE
VBuckler

PHONE NO.
Code 182 X2801

ok

NAVAL MESSAGE — CONFIDENTIAL — NAVY DEPARTMENT

T. A. KLAWENESS, CAPT, USN	DRAFTED BY: D.E.SIGSWORTH, LT, USN (Op-921E)	EXT NR: 75711	COPY NR:
DATE: 12 November 1959	TOR: [illegible] NOV 59	ROUTED BY: Drafter	CHECKED BY: BC/ [signature]

22624 (NO) — NOV 59 (DATE/TIME GROUP (GCT))

PRECEDENCE (ACT) (INFO): FLASH / EMERGENCY / OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE / PRIORITY / ROUTINE / MMM REFERRED

FROM: DNI

TO: ALUSNA MOSCOW

INFO:

Your message no date time group of 10 Nov 1959, Subject: Lee Harvey OSWALD. Unable to locate referenced American Embassy, Moscow dispatch. Request verification of number and date sent to State Department.

Drafter: Op-92

Dist: 06...60...61...63...09...09M...CMC...IP...FLAGPLOT...CNO/OOD

CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled in)

Declassified [signature] OASD(A) 9/1/67

OPNAV FORM-2110-4 (REV. 8/1/55) DEPT. USE ONLY

NOV 59 (DTG)

Page 1 of 1

A Paraphrase not required except prior to Category "B" encryption. Physically remove all internal references by date-time group prior to declassification.

24

D E F E R R E D.

10 NOV 59

SPK053.

MCC 4083

M 10 NOV 59

FM ALUSNA MOSCOW

TO CNO

ST

E F T O

YOUR 041529Z NOV X ATTENTION INVITED AMEMB MOSCOW DISP 184 DTD 7 NOV X SUBJ OSWALD LTR CONCERNING RENUNCIATION OF US CITIZENSHIP X PASS HQMC

BT

921ACT/922-H-N

DISPATCH #184 refers to Khrushchev's visit to China and is dated 18 OCT 59. Contains no mention of Oswald.

DIST 92 ACT

06 60 61 63 09 09M IP FLAGPLOT CNO/OOD

DLVY NR 172/DC/DEB

PAGE ONE OF ONE NO DTG/10 NOV 59

X

26

INCOMING TELEGRAM **Department of State**

92 TEF

34-M

[redacted]
Classification

Control:
Rec'd:

Action

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CIA
OSD
ARMY
NAVY
AIR

RMR

FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO:

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 1448, REPEATED INFORMATION PRIORITY MOSCOW 23, CINCPAC, COMUS/JAPAN UNNUMBERED

USAF Staff Sergeant John E. Pic Tachikawa Air Base, called at Embassy November 6, concerning news reports that his half-brother, Lee Harvey Oswald, 20 years old, intends to renounce US citizenship and become Soviet citizen.

According to Moscow AP dispatch in PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES November 1, Lee Oswald is at Metropole Hotel, Moscow. UPI story datelined Fort Worth, Texas, reports another brother, Robert L. Oswald, has attempted to reach Lee Oswald by cable to Moscow and has also sent telegram to Secretary Herter pleading for assistance incontacting him.

Pic asked that Embassy inform him of any developments about Lee Oswald and requested that Embassy Moscow if possible transmit to him following message: "Please reconsider your intentions. Contact me if possible. Love. (Signed) John".

Request any information this matter which Embassy can pass on to Pic.

CA informed.

MACARTHUR

BB:DGH/ 3

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[redacted]
Classification

X

27

CE2683

...L MESSAGE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ NAVY DEPARTMENT

RELEASED BY	DRAFTED BY	EXT NR	COPY NR.

DATE	ROUTED BY	CHECKED BY
3 NOVEMBER 59	HAMNER	RE/HEDGER

2090
NO

(DATE/TIME GROUP (GCT))

PRECEDENCE

(ACT)	(INFO)
☐ FLASH	☐
☐ EMERGENCY	☐
☐ OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	☐
☐ PRIORITY	☐
RRR ROUTINE	RRR
☐ DEFERRED	☐

FROM: ALUSNA MOSCOW

TO: CNO

INFO:

ATTENTION INVITED TO AMEMB MOSCOW DISPATCHES 234 DTD 2 NOVEMBER AND 224 DTD 26 OCTOBER CONCERNING THE RENUNCIATION OF US CITIZENSHIP AND REQUEST FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD FORMER MARINE AND , OSWALD STATED HE WAS RADAR OPERATOR IN MARCORPS AND HAS OFFERED TO FURNISH SOVIETS INFO HE POSSESSES ON US RADAR. Declassified & approved for public release in accordance with Under Sec Nav ltr ser 13779992 of 31 Aug 64

922NACT/9201-921-922-H-Y-G

92....ACT

06..60..61..63..IP..BFR..FLAGPLOT..

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(When filled in)

OPNAV FORM-2110-4
(REV. 1-58)
DEPT. USE ONLY

PAGE 1 OF 1

X A Paraphrase not required except prior to Category "B" encryption. Physically remove all internal references by date-time group prior to declassification.

CE917

MESSAGE — NAVY DEPARTMENT

DATE: 4 November 1959

22257
NR.

FROM: CNO

TO: AIUSNA MOSCOW

INFO:

PRECEDENCE (ACT) (INFO)
- PLASH
- EMERGENCY
- OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE
- PRIORITY
- ROUTINE
- DEFERRED

Lee Harvey OSWALD is PFC Inactive Marine Corps Reserve with obligated service until 8 December 1962. OSWALD attended Aircraft Control and Warning Operator Course in 1957. Served with Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan with duties involving ground control intercept. Job description code indicates he is aviation electronics operator. No record of clearance at HQ, Marine Corps but possibility exists he may have had access to CONFIDENTIAL info. OSWALDS service number 1653230, DCB 18 October 1939 at New Orleans, released to inactive duty 11 September 1959, home of record 4936 Collinwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Has brother, John Edward PFC, 11313239 on active duty in USAF. Request significant developments in view of continuing interest of HQ, Marine Corps and U. S. intelligence agencies.

"INTELLIGENCE MATTER"

Declassified & approved for public release in accordance with Under Sec Nav Ltr Ser 13779P92 of 31 Aug 64

Drafter: Op-92 (921E)

Dists: 06...60...61...63...09...[illegible]...IP...NFR...FLAGPLOT...CMS...STATE...FBI...CIA...I&NS...OSI/USAF...ACSI/ARMY

REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT WITH PERMISSION OF THE ISSUING OFFICE.

[redacted]
(When filled in)

OPNAV FORM-2110-4 (REV. 1-58) DEPT. USE ONLY

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29

CE918

Seeks Red Citizenship

Tries to Keep Kin From Going Red

Nov 57

Op-921D1/rl
2 November 59

~~"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"~~

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, PFC, USMCR (Inactive) 1653230 (U)

1. On October 31, 1959, the press reported that Subject was in Moscow, Russia and had applied for USSR citizenship.

2. Files of ONI contain no record of Subject.

3. Subject's record at Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps revealed the following:
Birth: 18 October 1939 at New Orleans, La.
Religious Preference: Lutheran
OSWALD entered the Marine Corps at Dallas, Texas on 24 October 1956 to serve three years. He was released to inactive duty at MCAS, El Toro, California on 11 September 1959 and has obligated service until 8 December 1962. He speaks, reads and writes Russian but very poorly. His next of kin, his mother, resides at 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas. At the time he entered service, Subject gave his address as 4936 Collinswood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. While in Service, he attended the Aviation Fundamental School and completed the Aircraft Control and Warning Operators' Course. Subject's record has been sent to the Records Facility, Glennwood, Ill.

4. No action contemplated by this office.

J. M. BARRON

Copy to:
FBI - Attn: Mr. Wells (By Hand)

~~"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"~~

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

COPY

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM Amembassy MOSCOW

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON November 2, 1959

REF Ourtel 1304, October 31, 1959

SUBJECT CITIZENSHIP: Lee Harvey OSWALD

Mr. Lee Harvey OSWALD, an American citizen, appeared at this Embassy October 31, 1959 and stated to Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder that he wishes to renounce his American citizenship and that he had applied to become a citizen of the Soviet Union. He presented to the interviewing officer his passport and the following signed, undated, handwritten statement, the original of which is retained by the Embassy (misspellings are as in original):

"I Lee Harey (cq) Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of america, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of appling for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Surprem Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

s/ Lee H. Oswald

Oswald is the bearer of Passport No. 1733242, issued September 10, 1959 (retained at the Embassy). The passport shows that he was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 18, 1939, and gives his occupation as "shipping export agent". Oswald gave his last address in the United States as that of his mother at 4936 Collinwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. A telegram subsequently received at the Embassy for him indicates that a brother, Robert L. Oswald, resides at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that he was discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps on September 11, 1959. Highest grade achieved was corporal. Oswald evidently applied for his passport to the Agency at San Francisco while still in service. He stated that he had contemplated the action which he took for about two years before his discharge. He departed from the United States through New Orleans with the intent of traveling to the Soviet Union through Northern Europe. He states that he first applied for a Soviet tourist visa in Helsinki on October 14,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY

COPY

that he applied for Soviet citizenship by letter to the Supreme Soviet on October 16 in Moscow. He stated that he did not mention his intent to remain in the Soviet Union to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki at the time of his visa application.

Throughout the interview Oswald's manner was aggressive, arrogant, and uncooperative. He appeared to be competent. He insisted that he did not wish to waste time in discussion or answering questions concerning his "personal" affairs beyond what was directly related to divesting himself of his American citizenship. He was contemptuous of any efforts by the interviewing officer in his interest, made clear that he wanted no advice from the Embassy. He stated that he knew the provisions of U. S. law on loss of citizenship and declined to have them reviewed by the interviewing officer. In short he displayed all the airs of a new sophomore party-liner.

Oswald gave as the "principal reason" for his decision that "I am a marxist", but declined any further elaboration of his motives. However, other remarks bearing on his attitude were made during the interview. At one point he alluded to hardships endured by his mother as a "worker" and stated that he did not intend to have this happen to him. He also referrred to himself several times as a "worker", but admitted that he had never held a civilian job, having entered the Marine Corps directly from junior year of high school. (He claimed to have completed high school while in service.) He stated that his service in Okinawa and elsewhere "gave me a chance to observe 'American imperialism.'" At another point he reacted sensitively when asked, in connection with his rank in the Marine Corps, whether he felt he should have had a higher grade.

Oswald categorically refused to discuss his family beyond stating that he was not married and that he has a mother in Texas. He had obliterated the address written on the inside cover of his passport and steadfastly refused to give any last home address until it was elicited by the "threat" that nothing could be done about his request to renounce his citizenship without this information. After giving the address noted above, he then confirmed that it was his mother's address. He would not say whether he had informed his mother and rebuffed any suggestion of concern for her.

Oswald offered the information that he had been a radar operator in the Marine Corps and that he had voluntarily stated to unnamed Soviet officials that as a Soviet citizen he would make known to them such information concerning the Marine Corps and his speciality as he possessed. He intimated that he might know something of special interest.

Oswald is presently residing in non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow awaiting the Soviet response to his application for citizenship. As his Soviet visa and militia registration expired on October 22, 1959, and have not been renewed, he is patently in a technically illegal residence status with the tacit consent of the Soviet authorities.

For what significance it may have, the foregoing was also the pattern in the Nicholas PETRULLI case (our Despatch 111, September 11, 1959). Having

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evidently concluded, after allowing Petrulli to languish "illegally" in a local hotel for a month, that he was no asset as a Soviet citizen, the Soviets suddenly invited him to depart, pointing out that he had "overstayed" his visa.

In view of the Petrulli case and other considerations, the Embassy proposes to delay action on Oswald's request to execute an oath of renunciation to the extent dictated by developments and subject to the Department's advice.

/s/ Edward L. Freers
Edward L. Freers
Charge d'Affaires, ad interim

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY

CE2685

THE WASHINGTON POST
Sunday, Nov 1, 1959

Ex-Marine Asks Soviet Citizenship

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (UPI) Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, a recently discharged United States Marine from Fort Worth, Tex., disclosed today that he had taken steps to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. He said the reasons for his move were "purely political."

"I will never return to the United States for any reason," Oswald told a reporter in his room at Moscow's Hotel Metropole.

The young Texan declined to give any details on his background or the reasons for his decision. But a U. S. Embassy official said Oswald had told him he arrived in Moscow on Oct. 15 immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps and had no regular job in the United States.

Oswald was the third American to have sought to renounce his American citizenship and stay in Russia in recent months.

The first, sheetmetal worker Nichols Petrulli, of Valley Stream, N. Y., changed his mind after applying for Soviet citizenship and returned home to Long Island.

The other is Robert Edward Webster, a plastic technician of Cleveland, Ohio, who came to the Soviet Union in connection with the U. S. fair in Moscow this summer.

"I cannot make any statement until after I receive my Soviet citizenship," Oswald said. "It might jeopardize my position—I mean the Soviet authorities might not want me to say anything."

The U. S. Embassy official said that he had advised Oswald to wait for the Soviet reply to his application for citizenship before giving up his American passport. He said Oswald would retain his full U. S. citizenship until he formally signed a document of renunciation and before he officially accepted Soviet citizenship.

[Oswald's mother, who lives in Forth Worth, could not be reached for comment, the Associated Press said.

[His sister-in-law in Fort Worth said: "He said he wanted to travel a lot and talked about going to Cuba."

[An acquaintance said Oswald was a youth who would rather stay in his room than make friends. She said Oswald seemed to be intelligent but showed little inclination for attending high school.]

X

13

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

921E file

35

CONFIDENTIAL

Action
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SCS
SY
DCL
IRC
CIA
OSD
NAVY

Control:
Rec'd:

FROM: MOSCOW

TO: Secretary of State

NO:

FOR PO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, UNMARRIED AGE 20 PP 1733242 ISSUED SEPT 10, 1959 APPEARED AT EMB TODAY TO RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, STATED APPLIED IN MOSCOW FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP FOLLOWING ENTRY USSR FROM HELSINKI OCT 15. MOTHER'S ADDRESS AND HIS LAST ADDRESS US 4936 COLLINWOOD ST., FORT WORTH TEXAS. SAYS ACTION CONTEMPLATED LAST TWO YEARS. MAIN REASON "I AM MARXIST". ATTITUDE ARROGANT AGGRESSIVE. RECENTLY DISCHARGED MARINE CORPS. SAYS HAS OFFERED SOVIETS ANY INFORMATION HE HAS ACQUIRED AS ENLISTED RADAR OPERATOR.

IN VIEW PETRULLI CASE WE PROPOSE DELAY EXECUTING RENUNCIATION UNTIL SOVIET ACTION KNOWN OR DEPT ADVISES. DESPATCH FOLLOWS. PRESS INFORMED.

FREERS

JR

CONFIDENTIAL

UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED" REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS PROHIBITED.

X

35

CHARGE SHEET

NAS Atsugi, Japan		DATE: 24 June 1958
NAME (Last name, First name, Middle initial) (List aliases when material.)	SERVICE NUMBER	GRADE
OSWALD Leo H.	1653230	Pvt
ORGANIZATION AND ARMED FORCE (If the accused is not a member of any armed force, state other appropriate description showing that he is subject to military law.)	DATE OF BIRTH	PAY PER MONTH
MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California	18 October 1939	BASIC $ 83.20
	CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY OR QUARTERS ALLOWANCE (MCM, 124h (2))	SEA OR FOREIGN DUTY $ 8.00
	None	TOTAL $ 91.20

RECORD OF SERVICE

INITIAL DATE OF CURRENT SERVICE	TERM OF CURRENT SERVICE
24 October 1956	23 October 1959

PRIOR SERVICE (As to each prior period of service, give inclusive dates of service and organization in which serving at termination, if available.)

None

DATA AS TO WITNESSES

NAME OF WITNESS	ADDRESS	WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION	WITNESSES FOR ACCUSED
MILAM, James N. SSgt	VMJ-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California	X	
RODRIGUEZ, Miguel Jr. TSgt	MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California	X	
GLENN, Norman D. LtCol	MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California		X
RHODES, Charles R. 1stLt.	MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California		X

DOCUMENTS AND OBJECTS

LIST AND DESCRIBE. IF NOT ATTACHED TO CHARGES, NOTE WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND.

None

DATA AS TO RESTRAINT

NATURE OF ANY RESTRAINT OF ACCUSED	DATE	LOCATION
Restraint	21 June 1958	NAS Atsugi, Japan

DD FORM 1 DEC 55 458

REPLACES DD FORM 458, 1 MAR 51, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

Charge I : Violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 117

Specification: In that Lee H. OSWALD, Private, U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Air Control Squadron 1, did, at the Bluebird Cafe, Yamato, Japan, on or about 20 June 1958, wrongfully use provoking words, to wit: "You're yellow because you won't go outside and fight me", or words to that effect, towards Technical Sergeant Miguel RODRIGUEZ Jr., U. S. Marine Corps.

Charge II : Violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 128

Specification: In that Lee H. OSWALD, Private, U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Air Control Squadron 1, did, at the Bluebird Cafe, Yamato, Japan, on or about 20 June 1958, assault Technical Sergeant Miguel RODRIGUEZ Jr., a Noncommissioned Officer of the United States Marine Corps, by pouring a drink on him, and saying, "Let's go outside," or words to that effect.

SIGNATURE OF ACCUSER	TYPED NAME AND GRADE	ORGANIZATION
GEORGE KIDD	MSgt	MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

AFFIDAVIT

Before me, the undersigned, authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, personally appeared the above-named accuser this 26th day of June, 1958, and signed the foregoing charges and specifications under oath that he is a person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and that he either has personal knowledge of or has investigated the matters set forth therein, and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. P. Williams

C. P. WILLIAMS — SIGNATURE

1stLt., MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF — GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF OFFICER

Adjutant — OFFICIAL CHARACTER, AS ADJUTANT, SUMMARY COURT, ETC. (*MCM, 29c, and Article 30a and 136*)

Officer administering oath must be a commissioned officer.

26 June 1958 — DATE

I have this date informed the accused of the charges against him (*MCM, 32f(1)*).

C. P. Williams

C. P. WILLIAMS, ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ — SIGNATURE

1stLt., USMC, Adjutant, MACS-1 MAG-11 — GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF IMMEDIATE COMMANDER

MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California — DESIGNATION OF COMMAND OF OFFICER EXERCISING SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL JURISDICTION

NAS, Atsugi, Japan — PLACE

26 June 1958 — DATE

The sworn charges above were received at 1600 hours, this date (*MCM, 33b*).

~~XXXXXXXX~~

N. D. Glenn

N. D. GLENN, LtCol., USMC, Commanding Officer — SIGNATURE, GRADE, AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF OFFICER SIGNING

1ST INDORSEMENT

MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California — DESIGNATION OF COMMAND OF CONVENING AUTHORITY

NAS Atsugi, Japan — PLACE

26 June 1958 — DATE

Referred for trial to the SUMMARY court-martial appointed by

My appointing order

, 2 May 1958, subject to the following instructions: 2 None

~~XXXX~~ COMMAND OR ORDER of

N. D. Glenn

N. D. GLENN, LtCol, USMC, Commanding Officer — SIGNATURE, GRADE, AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF OFFICER SIGNING

I have served a copy hereof on each of the above-named accused, this 27th day of

Fill in blank number of pertinent charges and specifications or "all specifications and charges", as may be appropriate. For use unless departmental regulations prevent such election (MCM, 32f(2)).

THE ACCUSED HAS BEEN PERMITTED AND HAS ELECTED TO REFUSE PUNISHMENT UNDER ARTICLE 15 AS TO

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF OFFICER EXERCISING JURISDICTION UNDER ARTICLE 15 | SIGNATURE

RECORD OF TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL

CASE NUMBER (Inserted by convening authority)

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE ACCUSED

1. ☒ CONSENT ☐ OBJECT TO TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL

SIGNATURE OF ACCUSED

TO BE FILLED IN BY SUMMARY COURT IF APPLICABLE

When an accused has been permitted and has elected to refuse punishment under Article 15, trial by summary court-martial may proceed despite his objection.

1. THE ACCUSED, HAVING REFUSED TO CONSENT IN WRITING TO TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL AND NOT HAVING BEEN PERMITTED TO REFUSE PUNISHMENT UNDER ARTICLE 15, THE CHARGES ARE HEREWITH RETURNED TO THE CONVENING AUTHORITY.

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF SUMMARY COURT OFFICER: ~~Capt., MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF~~ | SIGNATURE

2. WAS THE ACCUSED ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 79d, MCM, 1951? ☒ YES

SPECIFICATIONS AND CHARGES	PLEAS	FINDINGS	SENTENCE OR REMARKS
Sp: Ch. I	NG	G	To be confined at hard labor for Twenty-eight days and to forfeit $55.00 per month for One (1) month
Ch. I	NG	G	
Sp: Ch. II	NG	NG	
Ch. II	NG	NG	

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS CONSIDERED (MCM, 75b(2)): One (1)

PLACE: MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California | DATE: 27 June 1958

GRADE, ORGANIZATION AND ARMED FORCE OF SUMMARY COURT OFFICER (MCM 6a): Capt., MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, USMC | SIGNATURE: Willard D. Garrett

Enter after signature, "Only officer present with command", if such is the case.

TO BE FILLED IN BY CONVENING AUTHORITY (MCM, 89, and app. 14a.)

ORGANIZATION: MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, SFran, Calif | PLACE: NAS Atsugi, Japan | DATE: 27 June 1958

ACTION OF CONVENING AUTHORITY

Approved and ordered executed. NAS Atsugi Brig is designated as the place of confinement. The forfeitures shall apply to pay and allowances becoming due on and after date of this action.

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF CONVENING AUTHORITY: LtCol., MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF | SIGNATURE

ENTERED ON APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL RECORDS IN CASE OF CONVICTION. (MCM, 91c)

GRADE AND DESIGNATION OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCUSED'S RECORDS: 1stLt., Adjutant | SIGNATURE

NOTE: Summary of evidence, if required by the convening or higher authority, will be attached on separate pages.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O— 369979

HEADQUARTERS
1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, AIRCRAFT, FMF, PACIFIC
c/o FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

289/jfm
A17-3
161-CU
9 July 1958

MEMORANDUM

From: Wing Law Specialist
To: Chief of Staff

Subj: Summary Court-Martial, case of Lee H. Oswald, private, USMC

1. Subject court-martial has been reviewed pursuant to the provisions of Article 65c, Uniform Code of Military Justice.

2. In reviewing said case no errors or irregularities were noted, other than the failure of the record to reflect legally admissible evidence of the one prior conviction considered by the court. The accused pleaded not guilty to all charges and specifications. Since he was found guilty of only one charge and specification the summary of the evidence will be limited to the approved findings only.

3. Technical Sergeant Rodriguez and two companions were seated in a Cafe. The accused approached their table. He spilled part of a drink on the Technical Sergeant. Whether this was accidentaly or not was an issue in the case. Apparantly the court decided that it was accidental. When the drink was spilled the Technical Sergeant arose and shoved the accused away. This resulted in the accused inviting the sergeant outside. The Sergeant testified that the actual words alledged were used. This was corroborated by another witness. The accused testified in his own behalf. The substance of his testimony was that he felt that the Sergeant had it in for him. He had asked to be transferred from under his cognizance. This had been refused. He testified that he went over to see the sergeant for the purpose of discussing the situation with him; that the drink was spilled accidentally; and that he was somewhat intoxicated. He remembered inviting the accused outside but did not remember calling him yellow or anything like that.

4. The findings are correct in law and fact and the evidence is sufficient to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt. The victims' testimony was corroborated by disinterested witnesses; the accuseds' testimony admitted certain material aspects of it; and did not deny uttering the words charged. As a matter of fact his competency as a witness is seriously impared by his own admission that he was drunk.

289/jfm
A17-3
161-SU
9 July 1958

5. Even without evidence of the one prior conviction the sentence is legal and appropriate for the offense. This was determined by reference to the table of maximum punishments contained in MCM 1951, and by reference to sentences imposed in like cases. Its approval is recommended. An action reflecting my recommendation has been prepared for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

MARVIN P. NORTON, JR.
Commander, U. S. Navy

HEADQUARTERS
1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, AIRCRAFT, FMF, PACIFIC
c/o FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

257/jfm
A17-3
161-SU

In the foregoing case of Lee H. Oswald, private, U. S. Marine Corps, the sentence as approved and ordered executed by the convening authority is approved.

This record has been reviewed in accordance with the provisions of Article 65c, Uniform Code of Military Justice. The record of trial will be disposed of in accordance with 1955 NS MCM, Section 0120.

E. W. SEEDS
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, FMF, Pacific
Supervisory Authority

Copy to:
CO, MACS-1
CO, MAG-11

MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON 1
MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 11
1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, AIRCRAFT, FMF, PACIFIC
C/O FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

3 July 1958

From: Summary Court-Martial
To: Wing Legal Officer, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, AirFMFPac

Subj: Summary of Evidence, case of Lee H. OSWALD Private 1653230/6741 USMC; submission of

1. The Summary of evidence in the case of trial by Summary Court-Martial on 27 June 1958 in the case of Private Lee H. OSWALD 1653230/6741 USMC is submitted herewith.

W. D. Garrett
W. D. GARRETT
Capt. USMC

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF PRIVATE LEE H. OSWALD 1653230/6742 USMC, HELD AT MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON 1, MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 11, ATSUGI, JAPAN ON 27 JUNE 1958

The following witnesses for the prosecution were sworn and testified in substance as follows:

Technical Sergeant Miguel RODRIGUEZ, Jr. Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, FMF, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

I know the accused, Private OSWALD. On the night of 20 June Staff Sergeant MILAM and I went into the Blue Bird Cafe in Yamato and sat down to order beers. The accused came over to where we were sitting and poured a drink on me. I jumped up and shoved him away then he asked me to come outside with him. I told him I didn't want to jeopardize my six years in grade as a Technical Sergeant by fighting with a Private. He said that I was yellow if I didn't come outside and fight. I had sat back down in my seat when the MP's came. We went to the MP shack and I told them what happened.

CROSS - EXAMINATION

I pushed the accused away from me and stood up as the accused had poured a drink on me. I said nothing to the accused until after this.

Staff Sergeant James N. MILAM, Marine Photographic Squadron 1, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, FMF, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

I know the accused Private OSWALD. On the night of 20 June, 1958, Technical Sergeant RODRIGUEZ, myself and my girl went into the Blue Bird Cafe in Yamato and were sitting down drinking a beer. The accused came over to the table and poured a drink on TSgt. RODRIGUEZ. Then RODRIGUEZ jumped up and they sort of scuffled around. I went over and asked the "Mama San" to call the MPs. When we sat back down the accused came back to the table and called RODRIGUEZ a "yellow Mexican" and asked him to come outside. The MP's came in and we all went to the MP station.

CROSS - EXAMINATION

I would say that after RODRIGUEZ jumped up they sort of scuffled, not much of a scuffle. I know the drink was poured deliberately because of the manner in which it was done. The drink hit RODRIGUEZ on the left leg.

weeks ago and that the accused gave me the impression that the Staff NCO's, including TSgt RODRIGUEZ, were picking on him. I reassured the accused that this was not so. The accused asked me to relieve him from TSgt RODRIGUEZ's crew, but since I believed the accused's charges to be unfounded, I saw no reason to do so. Later, TSgt RODRIGUEZ was relieved from the crew to become NCOIC of operations.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

I had instructed TSgt. RODRIGUEZ to keep an eye on the accused to see that he was doing a proper job. TSgt RODRIGUEZ reported several time that the accused was not doing a good job. The only complaint I remember receiving directly from the accused was one time when he was denied overnight liberty. I tried generally to arbitrate disputes between personnel rather than to transfer people from one crew to another. This is what was done in the case of the accused. After the talk I had with the accused about five weeks ago, I cautioned TSgt RODRIGUEZ to do nothing which might be construed as picking on the accused.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION

(In view of the court's opinion that the witness was hostile to the defense, accused was allowed to use leading questions.)

Regarding the assertion by the accused that he came off guard duty at 0000 one day and that he worked that day and then was put on mess duty the next day. I didn't instruct TSgt RODRIGUEZ to assign the accused to those duties but he had been told that he could assign anyone who wasn't doing a good job to any extra duties he wanted to.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION

I approved of the assignment of the accused to guard and mess duty. The accused made no complaint to me at the time.

The rights of the accused as a witness were explained to him by the court. The accused elected to take the stand as a witness. He was sworn and testified in substance as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

I am the accused in this case. On the night of 20 June 1958 I was sitting in the Bluebird Cafe in Yamato when TSgt RODRIGUEZ and SSgt MILAM came in and sat down. I walked over to talk to TSgt RODRIGUEZ and my drink fell out of my hand and hit him on the knee. He jumped up and shoved me away and then sat back down. I went back to try and talk to him about why he was assigning me to all those extra duties, man to man like, when the MP's came in, and took me to the MP Station.

"Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

"I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legel or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undiserable discharge.

"You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you recive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

"If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

"LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davanport St.
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Sincerely,
"/s/ LEE H. OSWALD"

A review on May 5, 1962, of the files of the Security Office, USDS, revealed that the Office of Security had advised the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., that subject had not ex-patriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

On May 18, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, subject's sister-in-law, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, advised she had received a postal card from subject on about May 15, 1962, which had been dated April 10, 1962. On this card, subject stated he had nothing to report concerning his move to the United States; that they were waiting for the Embassy to finish its paper work which had been "very slow". Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not know

when subject and his family would arrive in Fort Worth. She stated that subject had first set the date for his arrival as May, 1962, but that he had changed it to June, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD advised that her husband had written to subject and invited him to come to Fort Worth. Subject replied to this invitation that he did not know where they would be going. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she got the impression from subject's letters and cards that subject desired to return permanently to the United States. Mrs. OSWALD promised to advise the local FBI office immediately upon subject's arrival at Fort Worth.

On June 4, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN CORT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that by a telegram dated May 31, 1962, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow had informed the Department of State that subject, his wife and child planned to depart Moscow, Russia, on June 1, 1962, for Rotterdam, Holland, where they would board "Maasdam" on June 4, 1962. The SS "Maasdam" was scheduled to arrive in New York, New York, June 6, 1962. The Department of State had notified subject's mother by letter relative to this schedule.

In the "Fort Worth Star Telegram," evening edition, a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 8, 1962, there appeared a photograph of subject and a headline, "Ex-Marine Reported on Way Back from Russia." This article stated that subject, a former U. S. Marine, who denounced his American citizenship to become a Russian, was reported June 8, 1962, to be en route home. This article went on to state that subject had turned in his American passport October 31, 1959, at the Embassy in Moscow, saying he would "never return to the United States for any reason." This article further quoted subject as having later told American newspaper men that leaving the United States "was like getting out of prison." This article also contained the following information: It quoted subject's sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, as saying her husband had received frequent letters from his brother indicating he was anxious to return to this country. She said she and members of the family had not learned that subject was en route home. This article stated that subject's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, could not be reached for comment.

This article also stated that subject's appearance at the American Embassy in Moscow came as a shock to his mother and brother; that he had left Fort Worth following his discharge from the Marines, telling his family he was going to New Orleans in search of a job.

In the "Fort Worth Press," a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, issue of June 3, 1962, carried a front-page story to the effect that subject, a former Fort Worth Marine, who once vowed he would "never return to the United States for any reason," was on his way home from Russia.

This article stated further that United Press International had reported on June 8, 1962, that subject, along with his Russian wife and child had left the Soviet Union within the past ten days and was on route to the United States.

This article further stated that subject's brother, R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, told the press that he and his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, have been hearing from subject regularly. R. L. OSWALD was quoted as saying that subject had wanted to come back for sometime but that he had not heard that subject had left Russia.

This article further stated that subject had arrived in Moscow in November, 1959, two months after his release from active duty in the Marine Corps; that subject had been refused Soviet citizenship at the time but that he was allowed to live in Russia as a "resident alien." Subject was reported to have been a student while in the Soviet Union, possibly at Minsk.

This article went on to say that subject was never granted Soviet citizenship and that he is believed to have retained his American citizenship. This article stated that several days after subject arrived in Moscow in 1959, his mother called him long distance and at that time subject refused to talk to her. She did not hear from him again until a letter came January 6, 1960. According to this article, when subject first went to Russia he told newsmen he was a worker and wanted to live in a workers country.

This article further quoted that subject said "I would not want to live in the United States and be either a worker exploited by capitalists or a capitalist exploiting workers or become unemployed." This article also quoted subject as having said "I could not be happy living under capitalism."

This article went on to quote subject as saying that his own personal experiences in civil and military life had shown him the correctness of communist theories.

This article also quoted subject as having said he began studying communism when his family was living in New Orleans, Louisiana; that he had discovered a book in the library titled "Das Kapital," by KARL MARX. This article also quoted subject as having stated that he had joined the Marine corps at age 17 because

he felt he could not get a job and because he wanted to relieve the financial burden of the family. This article also quoted subject as having said that when he left America it was like "getting out of prison." This article concluded by saying that when subject had visited his family shortly after his release from the Marine Corps he had talked optimistically about the future and that some of his plans had included going to college, writing a book or joining CASTRO's Cuban Army.

On June 22, 1962, ALISTAR McDONALD, Assistant Manager, Cabin-Tourist Department, Holland-America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the records of Holland-America Line reflect that subject, his wife and child arrived in the United States on June 13, 1962, aboard the SS Maasdam at Hoboken, New Jersey. Subject, his wife and child traveled tourist class and were destined to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On June 22, 1962, the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York, New York, revealed that subject, his wife and child, INS file No. A12386726, arrived in the United States aboard the SS Maasdam on June 13, 1962. This file reflected that subject had U. S. Passport No. 1730242, that his daughter, JUNE, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR, had the same passport and that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had Russian Passport KY 37790. Subject was admitted as a U. S. citizen with a renewed U. S. Passport. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD was admitted with an H-1 Immigrant Visa as the spouse of a U. S. citizen. This H-1 Immigrant Visa was issued at Moscow on May 24, 1962.

On June 22, 1962, FREDERICK J. WIEDERSHEIM, Inspector, INS, advised he had interviewed subject upon the latter's arrival in the United States and that subject had said that he was employed as a mechanic in Russia; that he had threatened to renounce his U. S. citizenship but never carried through with the threat, never voted in Russia and held no position in the Russian Government.

On June 23, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, sister-in-law to subject, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, stated the subject, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and that they were currently residing at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had not notified the local FBI office of subject's arrival in Fort Worth for the reason that the family had been harrassed by newspaper reporters and that for that reason subject did not desire to leave his residence.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/6/62

LEE HARVEY OSWALD currently resides at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, with his wife, MARINA and daughter JUNE LEE OSWALD, OSWALD is unemployed but is seeking work at Fort Worth.

OSWALD and his family arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962. He stated they left Holland June 4, 1962, by the SS Maasdam, and arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, and flew to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where they arrived on June 14, 1962.

OSWALD stated that he borrowed approximately $435.00 from the American Embassy with which to make the trip to the United States. OSWALD declined to answer the question as to why he made the trip to Russia in the first place. In a show of temper he stated he did not care to "relive the past."

During most of the interview, OSWALD exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude. OSWALD finally stated that Soviet officials had asked him upon his arrival why he had come to Russia. OSWALD stated that he told them, "I came because I wanted to." OSWALD added that he went to Russia to "see the country."

OSWALD advised that newspaper reports which have appeared in the public press from time to time are highly exaggerated and untrue. He stated that the newspaper reports had pictured him as out of sympathy with the United States and had made him look attractive to the Russians. OSWALD stated that by reason of such newspaper reports he had received better treatment by the Soviets than he otherwise would have received.

OSWALD stated that upon his arrival in Russia in October, 1959, he was sent immediately to Minsk, Russia, where he was given a job as a metal worker in a television factory. He stated that he spent his time reading blueprints and translating blueprint instructions into the finished product. He advised that he earned eighty rubles per month which was the equivalent of about $72.00 per month in American money. He advised that he was permitted to reside at Minsk as a "resident alien."

OSWALD stated that he was able to speak the Russian language upon his arrival. He explained that while he was in

On 6/28/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # 100-10461

by [illegible] Date dictated 7/2/62

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the U. S. Marine Corps in California he had studied and mastered the Russian language by self instruction.

OSWALD denied that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party in the United States. He denied that he went to Russia because of his lack of sympathy for the institutions of the United States or because of an admiration for the Russian system. He admitted that he had read books by KARL MARX while a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, but he stated that he was merely interested in the economic theories.

OSWALD declined to explain what he meant when he wrote his mother while on route to Russia that his "values" and those of his mother and brother were different.

OSWALD stated he does not know where his birth certificate is and he denied that he took same to Russia with him.

OSWALD denied that he had renounced his United States citizenship and stated that he did not seek Soviet citizenship while in Russia. OSWALD stated that he was never approached by the Soviet officials in an attempt to pull information from him concerning his experiences while a member of the U. S. Marine Corps. OSWALD also stated that he was not recruited at any time while in Russia by the Soviet Intelligence. He stated that he made no deal with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. He stated that the Soviets made it very difficult for him to obtain permission for his wife to leave Russia, and that the process of obtaining permission for her to leave was a long, difficult course requiring much paper work. He stated that no attempt was made by the Soviets at any time to "brainwash" him. OSWALD stated that he never at any time gave the Soviets any information which would be used in a detrimental way against the United States. He stated that the Soviets never sought any such information from him. OSWALD denied that he at any time while in Russia had offered to reveal to the Soviets any information he had acquired as a radar operator in the U. S. Marines.

OSWALD stated that his wife's passport, a Russian passport, No. KY37790, requires that she give notice to the Soviet Embassy in the United States as to her address while in the United States. OSWALD stated that the passport also requires her to make reports as to her whereabouts periodically. OSWALD stated that he plans to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., within a few days for the purpose of notifying the Soviet Embassy of his wife's current address.

OSWALD stated that in the event he is contacted by Soviet Intelligence under suspicious circumstances or otherwise, he will promptly communicate with the FBI. He stated that he holds no brief for the Russians or the Russian system.

OSWALD stated that his wife, MARINA, speaks no English whatsoever. By occupation she is a pharmacist. He advised that they were married April 30, 1961, at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she resided with an uncle and an aunt at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she has a half-brother and two half-sisters in Leningrad, Russia; however, OSWALD declined to furnish the names of any of his wife's relatives, stating that he feared that some harm might come to them in the event he revealed their names.

OSWALD advised that his daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, was born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, Russia.

OSWALD furnished the following description of his wife:

Name	MARINA NICHILYENA OSWALD — NRFS 2/12/62
Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	20
Birth Data	July 17, 1941, at Arxangles (city near the White Sea)
Height	5' 5"
Weight	105 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Children	JUNE LEE OSWALD, age four months

The following description of OSWALD was obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	22
Birth Data	October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5' 11"
Weight	150 lbs.

DL 100-10461

Eyes	Grey
Hair	Brown
Father	ROBERT EDWARD OSWALD, (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), deceased August, 1939
Mother	MARGARET CLAVIER OSWALD, nee Clavier (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), currently resides at Vernon, Texas
Brother	ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas
Half-brother	JOHN EDWARD PIC, U. S. Air Force, Japan

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
July 6, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-10461

Title
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference
Report of SA JOHN W. FAIN, Dallas, Texas, 7/6/62, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY HAND

5/23 AMA DK

BY HAND

OP-921 E2/cn
SER 012135P92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (UNCLASSIFIED upon removal of enclosures and designated ~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~) 23 MAY 1962

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
TO: Commandant of the Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
Headquarters USMC (AO-2A)
Rm. 2117 - Arlington Annex

SUBJ: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230 (U)

REF: (a)

ENCL: (1) Dept of State ltr SY:RMU of 10 May 1962, same subj
(2) ONI Conf Case History File, same subj

COMDT MARCORPS (AO2A) 29 JUN 1962

NOTE: Attention is invited to DNI Confidential memo serial 05464P92 of 19 March 1962, same subj, and the reply thereto, Department of State letter SY:RMU of 10 May 1962.

2- JUL 1962

H.R. Marshall
H.R. MARSHALL
By direction

1. ENCLOSURES (1) and (2) are FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.

3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

P. W. Palmer
P. W. PALMER
By direction

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

E-48724

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962—631317

ONI ROUTING SLIP
OPNAV FORM 5216-14A (REV. 2-56)

XX 160645 njh

ORIGINATOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, John Noonan

SUBJECT

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

Reg #837134

FF

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER

DATE OF LETTER

10 May 62

DATE REC'D ONI

17 May 62

ONI FILE NUMBER

ADDRESSED TO

DNI

VIA ADDRESSEE

ENCLOSURE(S)

W/O

ONI COPY DISTRIBUTION

7/6/62

CLEARED FOR FINISH FILE
OP-921E (WD)

ROUTE TO	FOR	INITIALS	OUT DATE	ROUTE TO	FOR	INITIALS	OUT DATE
1 921E	*	[illegible]	7/5/62	6			
2				7			
3				8			
4				9			
5				10. ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILE			

* Timely action as required by the effective edition of ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 5216.16.

COMMENT Precede each comment with an office designation.

[illegible] 1962

DESK

RETURN THIS ROUTING SLIP TO ONI AD

Enclosure (1)
OP-921 TRANSMITTAL ser 012135 P42

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Ref # 837134

7-21

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
SY:RMU

May 10, 1962

TO: Director of Naval Intelligence,
Attn.: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence,
Department of the Navy,
Washington 25, D. C.

FROM: John Noonan, Chief,
Records and Services Branch,
For the Director,
Office of Security.

SUBJECT: OSWALD, Lee Harvey

This is in reply to your cited memorandum, and previous, concerning the Subject: April 26, 1962, OP-921E2/cn, SER 8128P92.

The Passport Office, with jurisdiction in this matter, has advised as follows:

> "On the basis of the evidence and information of record in the case, it is considered that Mr. Oswald, who was born at New Orleans, Louisiana on October 18, 1939, has not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States."

XI - 9(3)

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

9-1

May 1, 1962

PPT

John Neeman, Chief
Records and Services Branch
For the Director, Office of Security

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

REFERENCE: SY Memorandum April 4

Supplementary to the reference, there is enclosed a copy of ONI letter of April 26, with copy of its attachment, concerning the subject.

As ONI has again requested information on Oswald's citizenship status, it will be appreciated if you can advise as soon as possible so that an appropriate reply may be prepared.

Enclosure:

ONI letter dated April 26, 1962 W/enclosure

SY File Copy

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

SCA:SY/EK:REUlbrich:jcm

X-8(3)

Official Use Only

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

CP-92[illegible]2/cn
Ser 8128P92

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. William O. [illegible], Director
Office of Security
Department of State

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230

Ref: (a) DNI memo ser [illegible]P92 of 23 Mar 1962, same subj
(b) DNI Conf memo ser [illegible]P92 of 19 Mar 1962, same subj

Encl: (1) Copy of ltr from OSWALD to R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C. Ass. Direct. of Personnel, of 22 Mar 1962

1. Enclosure (1), which contains information concerning OSWALD, is forwarded for information, supplemental to references (a) and (b).

2. Enclosure (1) indicates that OSWALD plans to return to the United States by 15 May 1962. The Office of Naval Intelligence would therefore appreciate receiving as soon as possible the information requested by reference (b).

R. T. [illegible]

Copy to:
[illegible] Moscow (w/encl)

approved for public release in accordance with Under Sec Nav ltr ser 13179P92 of 31 Aug 64

Mr. William O. [illegible], Director
Office of Security
Department of State
[illegible] Street, N. W., Room [illegible]
Washington, D. C.

Official Use Only

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CD294K

OP-921E2/cn
Ser 8123P92

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

28 APR 1962

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. William O. BOSWELL, Director
Office of Security
Department of State

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230

Ref: (a) DNI memo ser 8063P92 of 23 Mar 1962, same subj
(b) DNI Conf memo ser 05464P92 of 19 Mar 1962, same subj

Encl: (1) Copy of ltr from OSWALD to R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C. Ass. Direct. of Personnel, of 22 Mar 1962

1. Enclosure (1), which contains information concerning OSWALD, is forwarded for information, supplemental to references (a) and (b).

2. Enclosure (1) indicates that OSWALD plans to return to the United States by 15 May 1962. The Office of Naval Intelligence would therefore appreciate receiving as soon as possible the information requested by reference (b).

FILED
APR 27 1962
OP-921E2

H. T. HARDENBURG

Copy to:
ALUSNA Moscow(w/encl)

ORIG BY: LTJG LE SOURD OP-921E2
TYPED BY: NIBARGER, YN2 4/23/62

Approved for public release in accordance with under Section 11 Ser 13779P92 of 31 Aug 64

Mr. William O. BOSWELL, Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W., Room 804
Washington, D. C.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CD 294K

XI-10

DIX-[illegible]

7 MAR 1962

10-5

Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] Street, [illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of 30 January 1962 addressed to the Secretary of the Navy concerning your separation from the Marine Corps Reserve on 13 September 1960 has been referred to me for reply.

A review of your file at this Headquarters reflects that a board of officers was convened by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois, for the purpose of determining your fitness to remain a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. Referral of your case to this board was premised on reliable information which indicated that you had renounced your United States citizenship with the intentions of becoming a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, made reasonable effort to inform you of your right to appear before the board in person, representation by counsel of your choice and to present any evidence or statements you believed pertinent to your case.

In the absence of reply from you concerning your rights as noted above, the board, nevertheless, convened and met on 5 August 1960 at which time a recommendation was submitted that you be separated from the Marine Corps Reserve as undesirable. This recommendation was concurred in by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training and approved by this Headquarters. Your discharge as undesirable was directed by this Headquarters on 17 August 1960 and effected 13 September 1960.

Your discharge certificate as undesirable is attached. Earlier delivery of your certificate could not be accomplished since your whereabouts previously was unknown.

Sincerely,

[illegible] TOLLEYES
Brigadier [illegible] Marine Corps
[illegible] of Personnel

Encl:
(1) Discharge Certificate
[illegible] Copy to:
[illegible] (C[illegible])

Enclosure (1)
OV1 ltr ser 05464 P92

CD294K

OP-921E2/cn
Ser 8127P92

[redacted]

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Liaison Section

FILED
APR 27 1962

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230

Ref: (a) DNI memo ser 8083P92 of 23 Mar 1962, same subj
(b) DNI Conf msg 0313039Z of Mar 1962, same subj

Encl: (1) Copy of ltr from OSWALD to R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C. Asst. Direct. of Personnel, of 22 Mar 1962

1. Enclosure (1), which contains information concerning OSWALD, is forwarded for information, supplemental to references (a) and (b).

H. T. HADDENBURG

Copy to:
CIA(w/encl)
INS(w/encl)

[illegible] Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
[illegible] of Justice
[illegible] 25, D. C.
[illegible] Section

ORIG BY: LTJG LE SOURD OP-921E2
TYPED BY: NIBARGER, YN2 3/ 4/23/62

[redacted]

[redacted]

C
O
P
Y

8-3

REPLY TO DEB-VHR 7 MARCH 1962

LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-27
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

R. McG. TOMPKINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

Dear Sirs;

In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undiscrable discharge and your conveying of the process at which at was arrived.

I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U.S. department of State Washington D.C., for the verification of this fact.

Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

You mention "reliable information" as the basis for the Undiscrable discharge. I have no douth it was newspapers speculation which foreward your "reliable information."

Under U.S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U.S. code, therefore you have no legal or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undiscrable discharge.

You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you recive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the bolo address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Sincerely,
/s/LEE H. OSWALD

C
O

CD274 bank

XI-10 (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-1

PPT

April 4, 1962

Otto F. Otepka, For the
Director, Office of Security

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

REFERENCE: Your Memorandum dated December 28, 1961

Please advise if there has been a change in the Subject's citizenship status, and furnish any other information which might be of assistance to the Navy in considering his case.

Please have the two enclosures returned with your reply.

not returned with PPT 5/4 memo; obtained from PPT/Johnson's office 5/9/62 & rent to file

Enclosures:

Two (2) ONI Memoranda, March 19 and 23, 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SCA:SY:RMUlbrich:jcm

CE2686

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Ross Palmer

DATE: 2 April 1962

FROM : Jerry Vacek

SUBJECT: Oswald, Lee H.

Am forwarding attached as the result of my telecon with Chet 1530 this date.

Yours for detention.

Resp

E: ser 8127.92 to FBI, w/copies to CIA. [illegible] I & NL
ser 8127.92 to State, w/copy to Alvarez Moscow [illegible] 4/2/62

Ok

DKE-jcw
2 Apr 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Kalinina Street, 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

This is in reply to your letter of 22 March 1962 concerning your discharge as undesirable.

This Headquarters has no authority to change the type of discharge issued in your case. Your recourse is to the Navy Discharge Review Board, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C. I have therefore enclosed an information pamphlet describing the Board's function together with an application.

Sincerely,

PAUL U. SEABAUGH
Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Assistant Head, Discipline Branch, Personnel Department
By direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps

Encl:
(1) NAVMCOS P-70
(2) DD Form 293

CE2654

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-921E/pc
Ser 05464P92

19 MAR 1962

MEMORANDUM for Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR

Ref: (a) DNI Conf msg 031309Z MAR 62, same subj

Encl: (1) Ltr from HQUSMC to OSWALD dtd 7 Mar 1962

1. Reference (a) contains information on OSWALD indicating that he claims to be a U. S. citizen. Enclosure (1) was sent to OSWALD as a result of his letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

2. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps has requested the Office of Naval Intelligence to obtain a signed copy of OSWALD's statement of 31 October 1959 in which he reportedly renounced his United States citizenship. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps anticipates that OSWALD may seek administrative relief from his undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. In view of the above, it is requested that the State Department forward a copy of the statement and make available any other information on OSWALD which may be pertinent for future consideration by the Navy Department of OSWALD's claims.

WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Copy to:
ALUSNA Moscow (w/encl)

OFFICE OF SECURITY
DIVISION OF EVALUATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF SECURITY
NOT TO BE FILED

CE2181

XI-10

[illegible]

7 MAR 1962

Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of 30 January 1962 addressed to the Secretary of the Navy concerning your separation from the Marine Corps Reserve on 13 September 1960 has been referred to me for reply.

A review of your file at this Headquarters reflects that a board of officers was convened by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois, for the purpose of determining your fitness to remain a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. Referral of your case to this board was premised on reliable information which indicated that you had renounced your United States citizenship with the intentions of becoming a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, made reasonable effort to inform you of your right to appear before the board in person, representation by counsel of your choice and to present any evidence or statements you believed pertinent to your case.

In the absence of reply from you concerning your rights as noted above, the board, never-the-less, convened and met on 8 Aug at 1960 at which time a recommendation was submitted that you be separated from the Marine Corps Reserve as undesirable. This recommendation was concurred in by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training and approved by this Headquarters. Your discharge as undesirable was directed by this Headquarters on 17 August 1960 and effected 13 September 1960.

Your discharge certificate as undesirable is attached. Earlier delivery of your certificate could not be accomplished since your whereabouts previously was unknown.

Sincerely,

[illegible] TOMMIES
Brigadier [illegible] Marine Corps
[illegible] of Personnel

Encl:
(1) Discharge Certificate
Blind Copy to:
[illegible] (01-[illegible])

Enclosure (1)
ON/ ltr ser 05464 P92

CE2686

REPLY TO DKE-VHR 7 MARCH 1962.

LEE H. OSWALD
KALININA ST.
MINSK U.S.S.R.

R. McC. TOMPKINS
BRIGADIER GEN., U.S.M.C.
ASS. DIRECT. OF PERSONNEL

MARCH [illegible] 1962

Dear Sirs;

In reply to your notification of the granting of an undesirable discharge and your conveying of the process at which it was arrived.

I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my [illegible] citizenship, also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me whatsoever.

I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the [illegible]

I have as legal as even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into an undesirable discharge.

Your [illegible] this letter as request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you receive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

If you choose to convene a review board you may contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth,
Texas.

Sincerely
[signature]

L:
COPY, NOTIFICATION
FINDINGS.

CD2746 [illegible]

department of State Washington D.C., for the verification of this fact.

Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1962. I was notified by my mother in December 1962.

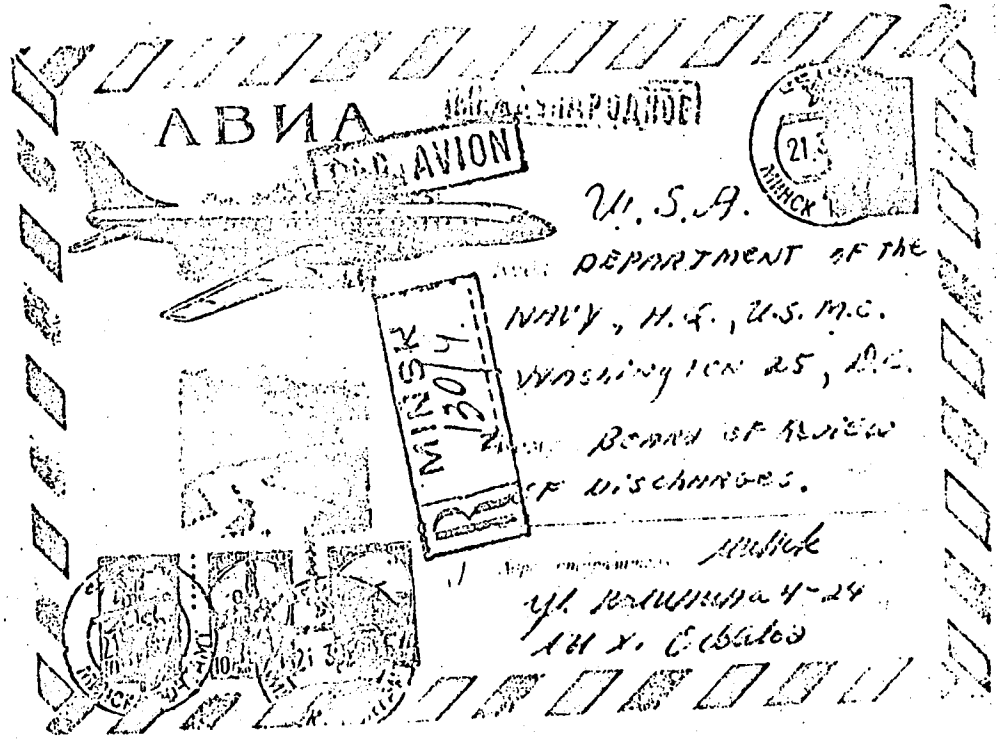
My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

You mention "reliable information" as the basis for the undesirable discharge. I have no doubt it was newspaper speculation which formed your "reliable information."

Under U.S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in any country I wish too.

I have not violated, Section 1[illegible], Title 18, U.S. code, therefore [illegible]

RECEIVED
DISCIPLINE BRANCH
NOV 30 13 34 [illegible]


АВИА
AVION
U.S.A.
DEPARTMENT OF THE
NAVY, H.Q., U.S.M.C.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
BOARD OF REVIEW
OF DISCHARGES.
MINSK
130/4
МИНСК

BY HAND

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY HAND

3/26

OP-921 EE/en
SER 09060P92

CONFIDENTIAL (UNCLASSIFIED upon removal of enclosures and designated ~~CONFIDENTIAL USE ONLY~~)

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

TO: Commandant of the Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
Headquarters USMC (AO-2A)
Rm. 2117 - Arlington Annex

23 MAR 1962

SUBJ: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230 (U)

REF: (a)

ENCL: (1) HQ, Air Force ltr AFISI-6B4 33-26125 of 16 Mar 1962, subj: John Edward Pic, (DOB: 17 Jan 32), SSgt, AF 11313239
(2) ONI Conf Case History File, subj: John Edward Pic

COMDT MARCORPS

26 MAR 1962

20 MAR 1962

W. R. Bay
W. R. BAY
By direction

1. ENCLOSURES (1) and (2) are FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from the file.

3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

P. W. Palmer
P. W. PALMER
By direction

OP-921 CONFIDENTIAL
OPNAV FORM 5511-2 (REV. 5-61)

R-46724

C
O
P
Y

COPY

REPLY TO DKE-VHR 7 MARCH 1962

LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-27
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

R. McC. TOMPKINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

Dear Sirs;

In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undiresable discharge and your conveying of the process at which at was arrived.

I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U.S. department of State Washington D.C., for the verification of this fact.

Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

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I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U.S. code, therefore you have no legal or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undiserable discharge.

You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you recive this letter I shall have returned to the U.S.A. with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

If you choose to convene a review board you my contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davanport St.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Sincerely,
/s/LEE H. OSWALD

921E: [illegible] 8127P92 to FBI APR '62.
[illegible] 8128P92 to STATE APR '62.

COPY

C
O
P
Y

Op-921E/pc
Ser 05464P92

[redacted]

16 MAR 1962

MEMORANDUM for Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State

FILED
MAR 20 1962
OP-921E5

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR

Ref: (a) DNI Conf msg 0313092 MAR 62, same subj

Encl: (1) Ltr from HQUSMC to OSWALD dtd 7 Mar 1962

1. Reference (a) contains information on OSWALD indicating that he claims to be a U. S. citizen. Enclosure (1) was sent to OSWALD as a result of his letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

2. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps has requested the Office of Naval Intelligence to obtain a signed copy of OSWALD's statement of 31 October 1959 in which he reportedly renounced his United States citizenship. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps anticipates that OSWALD may seek administrative relief from his undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. In view of the above, it is requested that the State Department forward a copy of the State Department and make available any other information on OSWALD which may be pertinent for future consideration by the Navy Department of OSWALD's claims.

Declassified & approved for public release in accordance with Exec Order 13779 P92 of 31 Aug 64

WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ORIG BY P. W. PALMER
OP-921E - Ext 41841
pCarter 16 March 1962

Copy to:
ALUSNA Moscow (w/encl)

[redacted]

CE2086

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Pross Palmer, ONI (OP-921E)

DATE: DK-mcv 8 Mar 1962

FROM : Mr. Jerome Vacek, HQMC (DK)

SUBJECT: Lee H. OSWALD, formerly USMCR

ENCL : (1) Copy of CMC ltr DKE-vhr of 7 Mar 1962, same subj.

1. Enclosure (1) is our reply to the subject-named man who is concerned, inter alia, about his "dishonorable discharge" from the Marine Corps Reserve. A copy of OSWALD's letter of 30 January 1962 to former SecNav is a part of your file, serial 05683P92, which is being returned to you under separate cover.

2. Inasmuch as we have not heard the last from Mr. OSWALD and petitioning by him to the Navy Discharge Review Board and the Board for the Correction of Naval Records is probable, will you kindly get in touch with your State Department contacts with view toward obtaining for HQMC retention a signed copy of OSWALD's statement of 31 October 1959 in which he "revokes" his United States citizenship with view toward becoming a citizen of the U.S.S.R. Congressional interest is likewise anticipated. The statement was made by OSWALD to embassy personnel at the American Embassy, Moscow on the aforementioned date and the original thereof is retained at the Embassy.

Encl forwarded to [illegible] Moscow by ONI [illegible] 05404P92 of 16 Mar 62 - [illegible]

Jerome A. Vacek

JEROME A. VACEK

[illegible]-vhr

[illegible]

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
Kalinina Street, 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of 30 January 1962 addressed to the Secretary of the Navy concerning your separation from the Marine Corps Reserve on 13 September 1960 has been referred to me for reply.

A review of your file at this Headquarters reflects that a board of officers was convened by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois, for the purpose of determining your fitness to remain a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. Referral of your case to this board was promised on reliable information which indicated that you had renounced your United States citizenship with the intentions of becoming a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, made reasonable effort to inform you of your right to appear before the board in person, representation by counsel of your choice and to present any evidence or statements you believed pertinent to your case.

In the absence of reply from you concerning your rights as noted above, the board, nevertheless, convened and met on 8 [illegible] 1960 at which time a recommendation was submitted that [illegible] be separated from the Marine Corps Reserve as undesirable. [illegible] recommendation was concurred in by the Commander, Marine [illegible] Reserve Training and approved by this Headquarters. Your [illegible] as undesirable was directed by this Headquarters on 17 [illegible] 1960 and effected 13 September 1960.

[illegible] discharge certificate as undesirable is attached. [illegible] delivery of your certificate could not be accomplished since your whereabouts previously was unknown.

Sincerely,

R. McC. TOMPKINS
Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps
Assistant Director of Personnel

Encl:
(1) Discharge Certificate
Blind Copy to:
→CHC ([illegible])

CF2686

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

REPLY TO ATTN OF: AFISI-6B4 33-26125

16 MAR 1962

SUBJECT: John Edward Pic, (DOB: 17 Jan 32), SSgt, AF 11313239

TO: Division Director, OP 921E, Office of Naval Intelligence
Naval Operations, Department of the Navy

1. Reference is made to our letter dated 13 May 1960, pertaining to Subject.

2. On 12 and 16 February 1962, Subject contacted our District Office in Japan and stated he received a letter from his half brother, Robert L. Oswald, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, on 12 February 1962, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Subject advised Lee Harvey Oswald is anticipated to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962. Subject further advised Lee Harvey Oswald would be travelling with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Subject stated that he was unable to determine from Robert Lee Oswald's letter whether the purpose of Lee Harvey Oswald's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis.

NRFS 3/21/62

3. Subject stated that he is scheduled to return to the United States in July 1962, but that he does not know the location of his next assignment. Subject advised Lee Harvey Oswald might possibly try to visit him at his next duty station and if this occurred, he would notify the local OSI office at his station concerning the visit.

NRFS 3/21/62

4. Subject stated that his cousin, Marilyn Murrett, U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. In this connection, your attention is invited to page 3, Report of Investigation District Office 46, dated 27 January 1960, copy of which was furnished your office. Subject does not know Murrett's present address or if she has been corresponding with Lee Harvey Oswald.

5. If additional information in this matter should be developed, you will be notified.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Vincent L. Sullivan
VINCENT L. SULLIVAN
Directorate of Special Investigations (DO)

OSI

Enclosure (1)
ltr scr 6083192

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

To SY/E-Mr. Topka
D.B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

OP-92132/cn
Ser 8083P92
23 MAR 1962

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM for Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230

Ref: (a) DNI Conf memo ser [illegible]AP92 of 19 Mar 1962, same subj (NOTAL)
(b) DNI Conf msg 0313[illegible] Mar 1962, same subj

Encl: (1) HQ, Air Force ltr AFISI-6B4 33-26125 of 16 Mar 1962, subj: John Edward Pic, (DOB: 17 Jan 32), SSgt, AF 11313239

1. Enclosure (1), which contains information concerning OSWALD, is forwarded for information, supplemental to references (a) and (b).

William Abbott
WILLIAM ABBOTT

Copy to:
FBI(w/encl)
I&NS(w/encl)

File charged to SY/E-Mr. Topka 3/26/62
OH

OFFICE OF SECURITY
MAR 27 1962
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 27 1962
OFFICE OF SECURITY
TO BE FILED
A/O INITIALS

Approved for public release in accordance with Under Sec Nav ltr ser 1377 [illegible] of 31 Aug 6[illegible]

OFFICE OF SECURITY
MAR 30 1962
DIVISION OF EVALUATIONS

Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Room 804
Washington, D.C.

Action

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~
ENCLOSURE (2) TO SECNAV LTR SER 1377 4P92

CE 2486

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-921E/pc
Ser 05464P92

19 MAR 1962

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Willia[illegible] Boswell, Director
Office of [illegible]rity
Department [illegible] State

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR (U)

Ref: (a) DNI Conf msg 031309Z MAR 62, same subj

Encl: (1) Ltr from HQUSMC to OSWALD dtd 7 Mar 1962

1. Reference (a) contains information on OSWALD indicating that he claims to be a U. S. citizen. Enclosure (1) was sent to OSWALD as a result of his letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

2. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps has requested the Office of Naval Intelligence to obtain a signed copy of OSWALD's statement of 31 October 1959 in which he reportedly renounced his United States citizenship. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps anticipates that OSWALD may seek administrative relief from his undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. In view of the above, it is requested that the State Department forward a copy of the statement and make available any other information on OSWALD which may be pertinent for future consideration by the Navy Department of OSWALD's claims.

WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. William O. Boswell, Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Copy to:
ALUSNA Moscow (w/encl)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 21 1962
OFFICE OF SECURITY
NOT TO BE FILED

OFFICE OF SECURITY
MAR 26 1962
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS

"Declassified" CNO Memo ser 13778P92 of 28 AUG 1964.

DOWNGRADING AT 12-YEAR INTERVALS
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.10

ENCLOSURE B TO CNO LTR SER 13779P92

CE2681

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY HAND 3/5

OP-921 E2/cn
SER 05883P92

6 - MAR 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (UNCLASSIFIED upon removal of enclosures and designated ~~CONFIDENTIAL USE ONLY~~)

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

TO: Commandant of the Marine Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff G-2
Headquarters USMC (AO-2A)
Rm. 2117 - Arlington Annex

SUBJ: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR (U)

REF: (a) Telecon between MAJ HOUCK (MARCORPS) and LTJG LE SOURD (ONI) on 5 Mar 1962, same subj

ENCL: (1) ONI Conf msg MAR 62, same subj
(2) Ltr from John Connally of 23 Feb 1962 to OSWALD
(3) Ltr from OSWALD of 30 Jan 1961 to SECNAV John B. Connally, Jr. (Received by addressee in Feb 1962)
(4) ONI Conf Case History File, same subj

RECEIVED, CONTENTS 15 MAR 1962

W. R. Bay
W. R. BAY
By direction

16 MAR 1962

1. ENCLOSURES (1) through (4) are FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.

3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

P. W. Palmer
P. W. PALMER
By direction

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
E-48724

NAVAL MESSAGE
OPNAV FORM 2110-34 (REV. 6-61)

NAVY DEPARTMENT

[redacted] (When filled in)

PRECEDENCE ACTION	RELEASED BY	DRAFTED BY	PHONE NO.
ROUTINE		P. C. LeSOURD, LTJG USNR	
INFO ROUTINE	[signature]	OP-921E2	41856

1962 MAR 3 13 09

Declassified & approved for public release in accordance with Under Sec Nav FOI ser 13779P92 of 31 Aug 64

FM DNI

TO ALUSNA, MOSCOW

INFO CINCUSNAVEUR
CINCUSNAVEUR REP, GERMANY
ALUSNA BONN
ALUSNA HELSINKI

CONFIDENTIAL

OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, ex-PFC, USMCR

A. ALUSNA, MOSCOW Foreign Service Despatch No. 234 of 2 Nov 1959, Same Subj, NOTAL

1. Reference (A) indicated that on 31 October 1959 OSWALD visited the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, where he signed a handwritten statement requesting that his U.S. citizenship be revoked, stated he had applied for Soviet citizenship, and affirmed his allegiance to the USSR. He allegedly told Embassy he had advised unnamed Soviet Officials that as a former Marine radar operator, he would make available to them information about his Marine Corps specialty when he became a Soviet citizen.

2. By personal letter to Secretary of the Navy CONNALLY dated 30 January 1961, received in February 1962, OSWALD advised he was preparing to return to the USA and wished to have rectified the "gross injustice" done to him by the USMC in giving him a "belated dishonourable discharge." He stated he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on September 11, 1959. In this letter, OSWALD asserted he was still a U.S. citizen and alleged he had gone to the Soviet Union to reside only for a "short time." Records of the Office of Naval Intelligence do not indicate what OSWALD's citizenship is.

921
921E

Drafter: Op-921E
Dist: SECNAV...UNDERSECNAV...00...09...09B...007...01...CMC
JAG...NAVAIDE...STATE...FBI...CIA...I&NS...FLAG PLOT
BFR...IP

CIRCUIT NO. (COMMO)	PAGE	OF	PAGES	TOR/TOD	DTG (COMMO)
	1		2		

Enclosure
OP-921 TRANSMIT AL ser 05883P92

CONFIDENTIAL (When filled in)

ok

NAVAL MESSAGE
OPNAV FORM 2110-34 (REV. 6-61)

NAVY DEPARTMENT

[redacted] (when filled in)

PRECEDENCE ACTION	RELEASED BY	DRAFTED BY OP-923M5	PHONE NO.
INFO			

14 MAR 19 1962

3. The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps has advised that OSWALD was released under honorable conditions to inactive duty in the USMCR on 11 September 1959, with obligated reserve service until 8 December 1962. On 17 August 1960 OSWALD was given an undesirable discharge from the USMCR by reason of unfitness.

4. All appropriate U. S. agencies are cognizant of the above data. SCP-3

CIRCUIT NO. (COMMO)	PAGE 2 OF PAGES 2	TOR/TOD	CONTROL NO. (COMMO)	DTG (COMMO)
[redacted] (when filled in)				COPY 1 of 1

DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

EIGHTH NAVAL DISTRICT
U. S. NAVAL STATION, BUILDING 255
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN REPLY REFER TO:
92/922E
Serial: 01372
14 JUL 1961

From: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, Eighth Naval District
To: Director of Naval Intelligence

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, EX-PFC, USMCR

Ref: (a) DIO-8 conf ltr ser 053 of 11 Jan 1961 to FBI Dallas, Tex.

Encl: (1) Copy of FBI Dallas, Tex. Report dtd 3 July 1961

1. Copy of reference (a) was furnished to the Director of Naval Intelligence. Further to reference (a), enclosure (1) is forwarded for information.

D. C. Reid
D. C. REID
Acting

DOWNGRADED AT 12-YEAR INTERVALS
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959—J-504346

ONI ROUTING SLIP

OPNAV FORM 5210-14B (4-55)

GG 91647 djb

ORIGINATOR

OINC, DIO, EIGHTH ND

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER

01372

DATE OF LETTER

14 July 1961

DATE REC'D ONI

17 July 1961

ONI FILE NUMBER

ADDRESSED TO

DNI

VIA ADDRESSEE

SUBJECT

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

OSWALD,LLH/. EX-XXX PFC, USMCR

ENCLOSURES

w/1

ONI COPY DISTRIBUTION

8/10/61 CLEARED FOR FINISH FILE

OP-921E

	ROUTE TO	FOR *	INITIALS	OUT DATE		ROUTE TO	FOR	INITIALS	OUT DATE
1	921E		AMC	8-10-61	6				
2					7				
3					8				
4					9				
5						ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILES			

* Timely action as required in accordance with ONI Internal Instruction 5216.16 or revisions thereof.

COMMENT Precede each comment with an office designation.

DESK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RETURN THIS ROUTING SLIP TO ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana (AN)

Report of: [illegible] Office: [illegible]
Date: [illegible]

Field Office File No.: [illegible] Bureau File No.: [illegible]

Title: [illegible]

Character: [illegible]

Synopsis: [illegible]

- 2 -

[illegible]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CD8

[illegible]

[illegible] OSWALD, who attempted to defect to Russia in October, [illegible], and who was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, [illegible].

I. BACKGROUND

A. Name and Aliases

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as Lee Oswald.

B. Residence

On April 23, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, subject's mother, currently residing at 1111 Norring Avenue, Waco, Texas, where she was employed at Methodist Orphans Home, volunteered the following information:

She stated that up until 1946 she and her sons had lived at New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1946 they moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where the subject attended high school until he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at the age of 17 in October, 19[illegible].

On June 23, 1961, Mrs. JANE [illegible], [illegible] Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated the subject and his mother resided in a partly furnished upstairs apartment at [illegible] Collingwood Street, from July 1, 1943, to May 1, 1957, except that subject [illegible] during the Fall of 1950, enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at the age of 17. She advised that subject's brother, [illegible] OSWALD, also resided at [illegible] Collingwood until the time of his marriage.

On April 10, 1961, Mrs. OSWALD voluntarily furnished the information that she was currently residing at 1012 Henry Street, Fort Worth, Texas. She explained that she had returned to Fort Worth about April 1, 1961, from Boyd, Texas, where she had operated a [illegible] which she found necessary to close on account of financial difficulties. Mrs. OSWALD related that during January, [illegible], she had made a trip to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of contacting the office of the U. S. Secretary of State in an effort to obtain some information concerning subject. She stated that she had furnished all information available in her possession concerning the subject and that she had in turn sought information to ascertain his current address. She advised that she had recently been informed by the State Department that subject was located at [illegible], Russia. She also advised that it is her understanding that subject desires to return to the United States.

DL 1[illegible]-10461

C. Employment

Mrs. OSWALD advised on April 28, 1960, that subject had been engaged in the export-import type of employment at New Orleans, Louisiana, after visiting her in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1959. In 1963 he was a student at the Fort Worth High School at the time he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps in October, 1956.

D. Citizenship Status

According to information furnished by Mrs. OSWALD in April, 1960, subject was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. His father was RUSSELL LEE OSWALD who died before subject was born.

Mrs. OSWALD volunteered the information that subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left Fort Worth, Texas.

E. [illegible] Background

No information available.

F. Education

Mrs. OSWALD stated on April 28, 1960, subject was attending high school at Fort Worth when he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps. He has not finished high school.

On June 28, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informant T-1 advised that subject had spent educational training while in the U. S. Marine Corps at Jacksonville, Florida, from March [illegible] to May [illegible] Biloxi, Mississippi, from May 4, 1957 to June 18, 1957. Subject had special training as an electronics operator and a radio operator.

In April, 1960, Mrs. OSWALD advised that subject had [illegible] her by letter sometime during the Spring or Summer of [illegible] he had made arrangements to attend the Albert [illegible] College in Switzerland. She also advised that a few days previous to April 28, 1960, she had received a letter from this college to the effect that subject was expected to arrive on April 28, 1960.

On February 28, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informant T-2 advised that it had been ascertained that subject never arrived

at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland although he had paid a $[illegible],00 deposit toward school fee. The college had not heard from subject since he sent in his deposit during June of 1963.

C. Military record

Dallas T-1 advised on June 23, 1961, that subject, assigned serial number 1383330, had enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, while residing at 4[illegible] Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On September 11, 1959, subject received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps and entered on the same date as a Private First Class in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

By communication dated January 11, 1961, the District Intelligence Officer, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that subject had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

D. Close relatives in Armed Forces

On April 23, 1963, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD stated that she had two other sons, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, age 30, who was formerly in the U. S. Air Force, and JOHN PAUL PIC, age 25, who was then a Staff Sergeant in the U. S. Air Force and was then stationed at Hiroshima, Japan. This is Staff Sergeant JOHN PAUL PIC, Air Force No. 11313229.

E. [illegible]

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD also on April 23, 1963, furnished the following description of LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	20 (1960)
Date of Birth:	October 18, 1939
Place of birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	165 lbs.
Build:	Slim
Hair:	Light brown, wavy

DL 100-10451

I. Identification Record

On February 21, 1961, the following advised they had no record in their files identifiable with subject:

R. P. SPEARS, Identification Division, and CONNIE [illegible], Central Records Division, Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department, and W. M. [illegible], Identification Division, Tarrant County, Sheriff's Office.

II. Photograph

On April [illegible], 19[illegible] Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD furnished a photograph of subject which is being retained in the Dallas file.

III. CONNECTIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, [illegible] Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was, on April [illegible], 19[illegible], employed as a salesman for Acme Brick Company of Fort Worth. ROBERT LEE OSWALD stated that he is a brother of subject who was believed by ROBERT to be in Moscow, Russia. ROBERT related that his brother had obtained an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 19[illegible], and after visiting his mother in Fort Worth for a period of about three days left Fort Worth with the expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his former employment in export-import work. ROBERT stated that the entire family was later shocked to learn that subject had gone to Russia where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had applied for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

ROBERT LEE OSWALD also stated that he had never known subject to have had any sympathy for or connection with Russia before this incident occurred.

ROBERT OSWALD stated that he has had no contact in any manner or form with any individual known by him to be a Soviet official or affiliated in any way with Soviet establishments. He also stated that so far as he knows, neither his mother nor any other member of this family have had any contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

ROBERT LEE OSWALD stated that he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he were contacted by Soviet officials. He also stated that neither he nor his mother has been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to the subject in Russia and that in the event he were to receive such a request he would immediately contact the FBI.

[illegible]

On April 21, 1960, Mrs. [illegible] C. OSWALD, who was then employed at Methodist Orphans Home, 1111 Harring Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, volunteered the following information:

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has been very much upset and worry concerning her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, since she learned during the Fall of 1959, with cause to her surprise that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had apparently sought Soviet citizenship. She stated that following his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, he visited her for a few days in Fort Worth and left town stating that he was going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his employment with an export-import company in New Orleans. She stated that subject had engaged in export-import employment for a brief period of time prior to his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. OSWALD also stated that subject had mentioned something about his desire to travel and said something also about the fact that he might go to Cuba.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after subject arrived in New Orleans, she received the following letter postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, from subject:

"Dear mother:

"Well I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. I would of had to sooner or later, and I think the best that I do now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Roberts or yours.

"It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand. Lee."

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she was very much [illegible] and [illegible] to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She [illegible] that she had no [illegible] to how he arrived [illegible] that [illegible] knew that he had [illegible] up about $1000 [illegible] the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated that [illegible] previously discuss with her [illegible] intention to go to [illegible]. She also stated [illegible] he had never shown any [illegible] for the ideologies of [illegible]. She stated that he [illegible] expressed any [illegible] for [illegible] or the communist system. [illegible] stated that subject [illegible] a studious type of individual [illegible] that he read books that were considered "deep." Mrs. OSWALD stated that she would not have been surprised to have heard that subject had gone to, "say, South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia or that he might try to

[illegible] a citizen of Russia. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she felt [illegible] that subject has a right as an individual to make his [illegible] decisions, however, she stated that she was very greatly [illegible] and disappointed that he had taken this action.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she made application on January [illegible], [illegible], at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, for a foreign draft and upon payment of [illegible] she was forward a "foreign money transfer No. [illegible]" by which instrument she sent [illegible] by air mail to subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia.

Mrs. OSWALD explained that she was indebted to subject in the amount of $[illegible] as a result of a loan which she had made to her previously.

She stated that on December [illegible], [illegible], she had mailed a personal check of $[illegible] by way of part payment on this debt to "LEE HARVEY, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia." She made this check payment to LEE HARVEY. However, on or about January [illegible], [illegible], this check was returned to her by mail containing a note [illegible] on a piece of paper in pencil by subject, stating he "[illegible] the check, of course." In this note he requested her to put $[illegible] in cash in an envelope and send it to him [illegible] as he was "also short of cash and [illegible] the [illegible]." She stated that she then mailed a $[illegible] bill and [illegible] in sending cash through the mail. In [illegible] to [illegible] requested him to let her know if he [illegible] the [illegible] also to furnish her with his correct [illegible]. She [illegible] she added in this letter her hope that [illegible] Russia. [illegible] you don't and want to come back, I believe it [illegible]. Are you working?" She stated that she [illegible] to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, [illegible], Russia. [illegible] that the envelope containing the [illegible] February [illegible], [illegible], stamped, "Motour Papers [illegible]." She stated [illegible] reverse side of this envelope was stamped [illegible] Russia," January [illegible], [illegible]," and [illegible] "[illegible]."

Mrs. OSWALD advised that since January [illegible], [illegible] had [illegible] different letters to her son but that all [illegible] her [illegible]. She stated that she [illegible] [illegible] becomes stranded and in danger. She [illegible] [illegible] correspondence with reference to subject with her [illegible] the U. S. State Department [illegible] as she [illegible] for fear that [illegible] might have [illegible].

DL 100-10461

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she would gladly report any contacts made with her by Soviet officials, and would be [illegible] to cooperate in any way possible. She stated [illegible] had not been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to subject in Russia. She volunteered the information that subject had taken with him his birth certificate [illegible] Fort Worth. She promised to advise the FBI immediately in the event any contacts were made with her by Soviet officials or by Soviet establishment in this connection.

A check of the files of Office of Naval Intelligence, Eighth Naval District, U. S. Naval Station in Algiers, Louisiana, on April 25, 1961, revealed that this file contained a [illegible] telegram from the Department of State, Moscow, Russia, dated [illegible], 1959, at 7:00 P.M. This telegram stated [illegible] that [illegible] who was twenty years of age and unmarried, [illegible] passport [illegible], issued September 10, 1959, had appeared at the [illegible] to renounce his American citizenship and had applied [illegible] for Russian citizenship following his entry into the [illegible]. This telegram advised further that subject's [illegible] in the United States was [illegible] Fort Worth, Texas. This telegram quoted subject as having said [illegible] this action during the last two years. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] had recently been discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps. [illegible] further quoted as having [illegible] any [illegible] he had acquired as enlisted radio operator.

[illegible] June 23, 1961, Mrs. [illegible] E. [illegible], [illegible] Worth, Texas, stated that on or about [illegible], 1956, [illegible] apartment [illegible], partly furnished, [illegible] OSWALD. With Mrs. OSWALD were her [illegible] of this case. Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] third son. Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] any member of this family prior to [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible] stated [illegible] was a student [illegible] school and was [illegible] 16 or 17 years [illegible] to this address. [illegible] stated that [illegible] with his mother [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] subject was a peculiar boy [illegible] as he [illegible] much to himself. She stated that she [illegible] that subject had books [illegible] [illegible] this subject [illegible]. She stated that she [illegible] which he read. Mrs. [illegible] stated [illegible] that [illegible] some of this [illegible] the mail. Mrs. [illegible] stated that she [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for the subject inasmuch as it appeared to her that he had [illegible] any friends and no social life. She stated that she [illegible] the boy because he had never known his father who had died before his birth. She stated that Mrs. [illegible] worked [illegible] in an effort to support her two boys. Mrs. [illegible] stated that she has never seen any one stay at home more closely than did the subject. She stated that Mrs. [illegible] often quarrelled at him for staying at home so closely and [illegible] to get out and seek employment but that he preferred to sit at home and read.

Mrs. [illegible] stated that Mrs. [illegible] was in good health [illegible] and that she often quarrelled very loudly with [illegible] and the subject.

Mrs. [illegible] stated that the [illegible] came to Fort Worth from New Orleans, [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] stated that [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] and sent by the [illegible] subject [illegible] has United States citizenship and claiming citizenship in [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible] stated that subject [illegible] in the U. S. [illegible] he was residing at [illegible] Street. [illegible] that Mrs. [illegible] moved from this [illegible] about [illegible], and that she has had no contact with [illegible] in recent years.

On June 20, 1961, [illegible], [illegible] Fort [illegible], Fort Worth, stated that [illegible] period of several months [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] Fort [illegible] stated that [illegible] subject [illegible] [illegible] was unable to [illegible] any [illegible] of value to this investigation.

On June 20, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informants T-3 [illegible] advised that their knowledge of subject is [illegible] accounts [illegible] subject's defection [illegible] Dallas T-3 and T-4 advised that subject was [illegible] Communist Party (CP) at Fort Worth and that [illegible] his name mentioned in connection with CP [illegible].

It is noted that the Communist Party, [illegible] (CP), has been [illegible] by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[illegible]

A review on May 5, 1951, of the files of the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., revealed that on or about January [illegible], 1951, Mrs. [illegible], mother of subject, appeared at the U. S. Department of State in Washington, D. C. She advised that she had come to Washington to [illegible] could be done to help her son, the subject. She expressed the thought that [illegible] the Soviet Union as a "secret agent" and that the State Department was not doing enough to help him. She was advised that such was not the case and that efforts were being made to help her son.

On February 10, 1951, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, [illegible], received an undated letter from [illegible] postmarked [illegible], February 5, 1951. In this letter [illegible] indicated that he desired the return of his U. S. passport as he wished to return to the United States if he could come to [illegible] concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings [illegible]." He also said that he could not leave Minsk without permission and therefore was writing instead of visiting the American Embassy.

On March 20, 1951, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow received a letter from [illegible] postmarked Minsk, March 5, 1951. In this letter [illegible] said he found it inconvenient to come to [illegible] at the American Embassy and that he could not [illegible] without permission. He asked that in place of a [illegible] interview he be sent a questionnaire.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [illegible]

Dallas, Texas
July 3, 1961

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character [illegible] - 2

Reference Report of SA JOHN W. [illegible], Dallas, 7/3/61.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

X - 19(2)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
1100 Main, Dallas, Texas

AIR MAIL

December 19, 1961

PLEASE REFER TO THIS FILE NUMBER
A12 531 002

PASSPORT OFFICE
DEC 21 1961
P.T./LL

Director, Passport Office
Department of State
Room 2131, New State Extension
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention: Liaison

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, born New Orleans, La., 10-18-39, now residing Apt. 24, No. 4 Kolinin St., Minsk, Russia

The above named has filed a visa petition with this Service to classify his Russian born wife, Marina N. Oswald, as a nonquota immigrant. Subject apparently departed from the United States during the latter part of 1959 and proceeded to Russia where he renounced his United States citizenship.

For the use of this Service in adjudicating the visa petition it will be appreciated if you will furnish information contained in your records pertaining to subject.

Very truly yours,

L. A. Mack
Officer in Charge

Reviewed 1-15-62

G. M. Reichman, USINS.

AIR MAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sup Ex. No. 4

Sup Ex No. 4

19-2

FORM DS-10
58

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REFERENCE SLIP

DATE 12/29/61

TO: NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1. PT/L					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

	APPROVAL		NOTE AND FORWARD
	AS REQUESTED		NOTE AND RETURN
	COMMENT		PER CONVERSATION
	FOR YOUR INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		SEE ME
	NECESSARY ACTION		SIGNATURE

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

GPO 874886

Does PT/L have any interest in Oswald at this time? If not please send to file

File

PASSPORT OFFICE PT/LS

JAN 2 1962 C115

PT/L 1/2/62

FROM (NAME AND ORGANIZATION)	ROOM NO. AND BLDG.
SIGNATURE [signature]	PHONE NO.

Sent Ex. 4

Ex. 4

REVIEW AND PROTECTION CERTIFICATE

Subject of file (To be entered by reviewer) OSWALD, Lee Harvey

To be signed by all non-Navy representatives upon the review of each Naval Intelligence Investigative file, and to be permanently filed with the material reviewed.

1. Subject file has been reviewed this date by the undersigned, a duly accredited representative of the Department (Agency) indicated.

2. This review was permitted under the following conditions, which are understood and will be observed by the undersigned:

a. The review is on behalf of the agency I represent, and for its official purposes;

b. All information extracted or obtained will be reported solely to my parent agency.

c. Only that material of Department of the Navy origin will be reviewed; information originating with agencies other than the Department of the Navy will not be reviewed, but I am free to take identifying citations therefrom in order that my parent agency may request the material from the originating agency;

d. I may make extracts and quotations from Navy-originated information, and may identify the Department of the Navy as the source in my report to my agency. The Department of the Navy, however, is not to be identified outside the Executive Branch of the Government as the source of the information, nor is the Department of the Navy to be identified as the source of the information to the subject or to any other individual mentioned in the report.

e. All information extracted or obtained will be classified in accordance with the classification of the source report, unless otherwise authorized by appropriate Naval authority. If unclassified, the material will be designated "For Official Use Only." The information will be protected in accordance with the assigned classification or designation.

f. The names of any confidential source will not be recorded, nor will any other data which would tend to identify such sources, without specific permission from appropriate Naval Authority.

g. I am aware that unauthorized disclosure of the information obtained would constitute a violation of the Espionage Laws (Title 18, U.S.C., section 793), or of official directives of the Secretary of the Navy.

Date of review 18 Dec 61

Signature of reviewer S. Reichman

Name of reviewer (Printed) S M Reichman

Name of Agency USINS - ~~Was~~ Dallas A12531002

Investigation

921D1 JMB
921E JM

FFE2

ND9:005E:LC:as

CONFIDENTIAL UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ENCLOSURE(S) REMOVED

Ser: 0 4095-E

From: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office
NINTH Naval District, Chicago 7, Illinois
To: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office
EIGHTH Naval District

30 NOV 1960

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, EX-PFC, USMCR

Encl: (1) Cy of CMC spltr DK-MPV of 8 Mar 1960 re subj
(2) Hq, USAF Conf ltr ser 33-26125 of 17 Dec 1959, subj: PEC, John E.
(3) Four newspaper clippings re subj
(4) ALUSNA MOSCOW msg 130800 Z Nov 1959
(5) Amemb MOSCOW Foreign Service Despatch no. 224 of 26 Oct 1959, subj: CITIZENSHIP: Robert Edward WEBSTER
(6) Amemb MOSCOW Foreign Service Despatch no. 224 of 2 Nov 1959, subj: CITIZENSHIP: Lee Harvey OSWALD
(7) ALUSNA MOSCOW msg 031215Z Nov 1959
(8) ONI msg 122101Z Nov 1959
(9) ALUSNA MOSCOW msg NO DTG/10 Nov 59
(10) Dept State Telegram from Tokyo no. 1448 of 9 Nov 1959
(11) CNO msg 041529Z Nov 1959
(12) ONI (Op-921D1) Memo for File of 2 Nov 1959, s/s
(13) Dept State Telegram from Moscow no. 1204 of 31 Oct 1959
(14) OSI Conf inv rpt DO940 of 27 Jan 1960, subj: John Edward PEC, SSGT, AF, 11313239, USAF (less encls)

RECEIVED BY DESK DEC-5 1960 OP921D

1. The District Intelligence Office, Ninth Naval District, has been advised that subject was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on 17 August 1960. His home address, as of [illegible] July 1959, is listed as 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

2. Enclosures (1) through (14), which represent subject's intelligence file, are forwarded for information and retention.

S. C. LOOMIS, Jr.

Copy to:
ONI (Op-921D1) (less encls)
COMFIFTHNAVDIST (less encls)

DEC 15 1960

DESK

CONFIDENTIAL UNCLASSIFIED WHEN ENCLOSURE(S) REMOVED

6

DEC 1960

92/922E
Serial: 053
11 JAN 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas Field Office
12th Floor, 1114 Commerce Street
Dallas 2, Texas

Re: OSWALD, Lee Harvey

Dear Sir:

Subject, who attempted to defect to Russia in October 1959 and who was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on 17 August 1960. His latest home address of record, as of 20 July 1959, is listed as 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Yours very truly,

F. O'C. FLETCHER, JR.
Captain, U. S. Navy
Officer in Charge
District Intelligence Office
Eighth Naval District

Copy to:
[illegible]

RECEIVED
MAIL DESK
JAN 16 1961
OF921D

RECEIVED
OF 921E
JAN 17 [illegible]
DESK _____

Declassified
[illegible]
CASD(A)
9/1/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

15 NOV 1960

OP-921E2/cn
Ser 014167P92

FILED
NOV 16 1960
OP-923MS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, NINTH Naval District

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, Ex-PFC, USMCR (U)

Ref: (a) DNI Conf ltr ser 013958P92 of 2 Jun 1960, same subj

1. Reference (a) contains information concerning OSWALD.

2. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has advised the Office of Naval Intelligence that OSWALD was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on 17 August 1960. His home address, as of 20 July 1959, is listed as 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. C. LACY
By direction

ORIG BY: LTJG FREDRICKSON
TYPED BY: J. SATTER, YN2 6/1/60
RE-ORIG: GRADY, YN1 10/11/60
RETYPED: NIBARGER, YN2 10/12/60
RETYPED: NIBARGER, YN2 10/18/60
RETYPED: NIBARGER, YN2 10/26/60
RETYPED: NIBARGER, YN2 11/4/60

WA

YNCS

Declassified
C. D. Garrett, CASD (A)
9/1/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OP-921E2/cm
Ser 923P92

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

15 NOV 1960

FILED
NOV 15 1960
OP-922E2

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Liaison Section

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653290, PFC, USMCR (Inactive) (C)

Ref: (a) FBI memo to State of 3 Jun 1960, same subj

1. Reference (a) contains information concerning OSWALD.

2. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has advised the Office of Naval Intelligence that OSWALD was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on 17 August 1960. His home address, as of 20 July 1959, is listed as 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
Attn: Liaison Section

FILED
NOV 16 1960
OP-922E2

ORIG BY: MEADY, YN1 OP-921E2
TYPED BY: MERARGER, YN2 10/12/60

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

ok

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
OP-921E2/cn
Ser 014167P92
11/15/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, EIGHTH Naval District

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, PFC, USMCR (Inactive) (U)

Ref: (a) DNI Conf ltr ser 0236P92 of 12 Apr 1960, same subj (NOTAL)
(b) DNI Conf ltr ser 013958P92 of 2 Jun 1960, same subj (NOTAL)

Encl: (1) FBI (DALLAS) Conf inv rpt File No. 100-353496 of 12 May 1960, subj: Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia
(2) FBI memo to State of 3 Jun 1960, same subj

1. By references (a) and (b), the Director of Naval Intelligence forwarded information concerning OSWALD to the District Intelligence Office, NINTH Naval District. Enclosures (1) and (2) are forwarded for information.

2. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has advised the Office of Naval Intelligence that OSWALD was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on 17 August 1960. His home address, as of 20 July 1959, is listed as 3124 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

3. By copy of this letter, the District Intelligence Office, NINTH Naval District, is requested to forward the intelligence documentation concerning OSWALD to the District Intelligence Office, EIGHTH Naval District.

J. C. LACY
By direction

Copy to:
DIO-9ND

Declassified
OASD(A)
9/1/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATUS CHECK

From: OP-921E2
To: ~~BUPERS (F13)~~ MARCORPS

Date: 6 Sep 60

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey — PFC — USMCR — 1653230
Name (Last,first,middle) — RANK/RATE — SERVICE File/Desig/Ser.No.

18 October 1939 & New Orleans, La.
(Date) (Place of birth)

3124 W. 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas > 20Jul59
(Latest Home Address) (Date)

Record held by the Commandant _____ Naval District (In case of USNR-R)

1. UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ( )

2. ACTIVE DUTY [redacted]
(Present Duty Station)

3. INACTIVE DUTY

Discharged/Separated (Date & Type of Discharge/Separation)

(a) ~~RETIRED~~ 17 Aug 1960 Undesirable (Unfit.....)
(Date) (Type)

(b) RESERVE

(1) INACTIVE ( ) LATEST RAD _____

(2) END OF OBLIGATED SERVICE _____

(3) AFFILIATION _____

(4) NO ACTIVE DUTY TO DATE OTHER THAN ACDUTRA _____

4. OTHER INFORMATION - (Foreign Travel, etc)

PROCESSED BY [illegible] DATE 27Sep60

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-[illegible]

FIT

ONI ROUTING SLIP

OPNAV FORM 5210-14A (REV. 2-56)

XX 113848

ORIGINATOR: FBI

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER: 105-[illegible]

DATE OF LETTER: 3 June 60

DATE REC'D ONI: 7 June 60

ONI FILE NUMBER:

ADDRESSED TO: DNI

VIA ADDRESSEE:

SUBJECT: [illegible] OSWALD INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ENCLOSURE(S):

ONI COPY DISTRIBUTION: 921 E2 - Cleared for FF 11/10/60 [illegible]

ROUTE TO	FOR	INITIALS	OUT DATE	ROUTE TO	FOR	INITIALS	OUT DATE
1 [illegible]	*	[illegible]	11-10-60	6			
2				7			
3				8			
4				9			
5				10. ONI ADMINISTRATIVE FILE			

* Timely action as required by the effective edition of ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 5216.16.

COMMENT Precede each comment with an office designation.

5: Ltr to FBI Ser 923P92 Nov 1960

Ltr to D108ND cc: D109ND Ser 014167P92 Oct 1960

JAN 7 1960

RETURN THIS ROUTING SLIP TO ONI ADMINISTRATION FILES

Ok

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BY HAND

Commandant of the Marine Corps (AO-2A)
Room 2117, Arlington Annex
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington 25, D.C.
Attn: Col. C. E. Dobson

OP-921 D/ck
SER 015422P92

4 -AUG 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR COMDT MARCORPS (AO2A)

SUBJ: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, PFC, USMCR, 1653230 (U)

REF: (a) PHONECON MSGT EMERSON TO PARKER YN1 2 August 60

ENCL: (1) Op-923M5 Investigative File, same subj

RETURNED, CONTENTS NOTED. 24 AUG 1960

25 AUG 1960

G. W. HOUCK
By direction

1. ENCLOSURE (1) is FORWARDED FOR information

2. The information forwarded herewith is sensitive in character and its security must be preserved by carefully safeguarding its existence and source, as well as the names of any informants mentioned therein. Under no circumstances should material be removed from the enclosed file or the file disassembled.

3. In no case, if the report covers an investigation of an individual, shall the report be shown to the subject, nor shall copies be made if it, nor shall the Office of Naval Intelligence or any other agency contributing material to the report be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of such report.

4. The information contained herein shall not be disseminated or made known to persons outside the Department of Defense, nor shall further transmission of the enclosure(s) be made to any other activities without permission of Director of Naval Intelligence. Any investigative material enclosed herewith which was originated by another governmental agency remains the property of that agency and is furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on a loan basis only.

5. Prompt return of this correspondence and enclosure(s) is requested in endorsement or letter of transmittal in order that the files of ONI will reflect the addressee's cognizance and/or action in this matter. Return by authorized courier should be delivered to Room 5C663, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D.C. Other means of transmission are prohibited. ONI should be advised if there is requirement for retention beyond 30 days from date of this letter.

24 AUG 1960

R. K. [illegible]
By direction

[illegible] TRANSMITTAL
[illegible] FORM 5521-21 (Rev. 3-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-82555

Date: June 3, 1960

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to Foreign Service Despatch Number 234 dated November 2, 1959, concerning subject's renunciation of his American citizenship at the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia, on October 31, 1959.

It is noted that among other items, subject surrendered his United States passport Number 1733242 to an American Embassy official. His last known residence as indicated in your despatch was The Metropole Hotel, Moscow, where he was residing in a nontourist status.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent John W. Fain, Dallas, Texas, dated May 12, 1960, entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia; Internal Security - R," a copy of which was furnished to the Department of State on May 24, 1960.

In that report you will note that subject's mother, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that she recently received a letter addressed to her son from the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland indicating that Lee Oswald was expected at the college on April 20, 1960. She stated subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left home. She was apprehensive about his safety because three letters she had written him since January 22, 1960, have been returned to her undelivered.

Since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Department of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

FILED
JUN 2 1960
OP-92[illegible]

Op-921E2/jws
Ser 013958P92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 JUN 1960

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, NINTH Naval District

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, PFC, USMCR (Inactive) (U)

Ref: (a) DNI Conf ltr ser 0236P92 of 12 Apr 1960, same subj

Encl: (1) OSI Conf inv rpt DO# 46 of 27 Jan 1960, Subj: John Edward PIC, SSGT, AF 11313239, USAF (less encls)

1. Reference (a) contains information on OSWALD. Enclosure (1) is forwarded for information.

J. C. LACY
By direction

Orig. by [illegible] FREDRICKSON
921E2 - [illegible] 75741
Typed 5-[illegible]-60, j. satter

Declassified
[illegible]
OASD(-)
7/1/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0-12d (Rev. 4-28-59)

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

MAY 25 1960

Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

[redacted]

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959—J-5043

ONI ROUTING SLIP

OFNAV FORM 5216-14B (4-58)

GG 11228 jhl

OSWALD, Lee Harvey ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (when filled in)

ORIGINATOR: FBI

SUBJECT: FUNDS TRANSMITTED TO RESIDENTS OF RUSSIA

SUBJECT INDEX O.K.

ORIGINATOR FILE NUMBER: BU 100-353496

ADDRESSED TO: DNI

DATE OF LETTER: 12 May 1960

ENCLOSURES: W/O

DATE REC'D ONI: 26 May 1960

VIA ADDRESSEE:

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN
Date: 5/12/60
Office: DALLAS

File Number: Dallas 105-976; Bureau file 105-353456

Title: FUNDS TRANSMITTED TO RESIDENTS OF RUSSIA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, aka., Mrs. Edward Lee Oswald, is reported to have purchased "Foreign money transfer No. 142,008" at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, on 1/22/60 by means of which she sent the sum of $25 to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia. According to Mrs. OSWALD, her son LEE OSWALD, an ex-Marine, upon receiving his honorable discharge from the service on 9/3/59 visited her briefly in Ft. Worth and left town stating that he was en route to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he planned to resume employment with an export-import company. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she received a letter from LEE in September, 1959, from New Orleans, stating that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she was subsequently shocked to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he is reported to have renounced his U. S. citizenship and where he sought Soviet citizenship.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Fort Worth, Texas:

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CD294j.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

Date 5/6/63

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7[illegible] Davenport Street, is employed as a salesman at Acme Brick Comp[illegible], Fort [illegible], Texas. OSWALD stated he is the brother of LEE H[illegible]EY OSWALD who is believed to be in Mosc[illegible] Russia, at this [illegible]. Mr. [illegible]ALD stated that his brother obtained an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, and after visiting in Fort Worth for a period of about three days left Fort Worth with an expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his former employment in export-import work. He stated the entire family was later shocked to hear that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had gone to Russia where he renounced [illegible]ited States citizenship and applied for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

Mr. OSWALD stated he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have any sympathy for or connection with Communism before this occurred.

ROBERT OSWALD stated his mother has had correspondence addressed to LEE OSWALD in Moscow, Russia, and that she attempted to send a sum of $25.00 to him during January of 1960. ROBERT OSWALD stated that his mother could be contacted at 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas.

ROBERT OSWALD stated he had no contact in any manner or form with any individual known by him to be a Soviet official or affiliated in any way with Soviet establishments. He also stated that so far as he knows neither his mother or other members of his family have had any contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that he understands fully the [illegible] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the internal security of the United States and he stated that he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he is contacted by Soviet officials.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that he will be pleased to cooperate with the FBI in any way possible. OSWALD stated that neither he nor his mother, so far as he knows, has been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to LEE OSWALD in Russia, and said he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he receives such a request.

Interview with ROBERT LEE OSWALD File # 105-[illegible]

on [illegible] at Fort Worth, Texas Date dictated 5/[illegible]/63

by Special Agent JOHN W. FAIN /jog

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

Date 5/3/60

Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, also known as Mrs. Edward Lee Oswald, volunteered for interview stating that she had learned through her son, ROBERT L. OSWALD, that she had been sought on the previous day for interview.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is currently employed as a supply mother at Methodist Orphans Home, 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas, and that she had come to Fort Worth on that day inasmuch as this was her "day off." Mrs. OSWALD stated she had mentioned to the superintendent of the Methodist Orphans Home at Waco, Texas, the fact that her son, LEE OSWALD, was currently in Moscow, Russia, and that the superintendent appeared to be sympathetic with her in her grief and uneasiness concerning the status of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she has been very much upset and uneasy concerning her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD, since she learned during the Fall of 1959 that much to her surprise he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had apparently sought Soviet citizenship.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had entered the United States Marine Corps when he was only seventeen years of age. He had serial number [illegible], USMC. He was a Private First Class (E-2) and was in Marine Air Corps School (MACS-8) and held the status of [illegible] (radar operator). She stated that he received an honorable discharge on or about September 3, 1959, in accordance with Para. 10273 (MAR CAR MAN). When he was separated from the service he had served fourteen months on a base near Tokyo, Japan. Mrs. OSWALD has in her possession numerous clippings which she has taken from the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" concerning her son.

She stated that following his discharge in September, 1959, he came to Fort Worth for a visit of about three days and thereafter left Fort Worth with the expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated that he indicated to her when he left Fort Worth that he planned to resume his employment with an export-import company at New Orleans. She explained that the family had up until 1945 lived at New Orleans and had come to New York in 1945. He had engaged in the export-import employment

Interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD File # 105-[illegible]

on [illegible] at Fort Worth, Texas Date dictated [illegible]

by Special Agent [illegible]

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prior to his entry into the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated he had mentioned something about his desire to travel and said something about the fact that he might go to Cuba.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after LEE arrived in New Orleans she received the following letter postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, from LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

"Dear Mother:

"Well I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. I would [illegible] had to sooner or later, and I think it's best that I do now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from ROBERTS or yours.

"It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand. LEE."

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she was very much shocked and surprised later to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She stated that she had no idea as to how he got there but that she does know that he had saved up about $1000 from his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated that he did not previously discuss with her any intention to go to Moscow, Russia. She stated that he had never shown any proclivities for the ideologies of Communism. She stated that he had never expressed any sympathy for Russia or the Communistic system. She stated that he was always a studious type of individual and that he read books that were considered "deep." Mrs. OSWALD stated she would not have been surprised to learn that LEE had gone to, say South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia or that he might try to become a citizen there.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she "feels strongly" that LEE has a right as an individual to make his own decisions, however, she stated that she was greatly surprised and disappointed that he had taken this action. She stated that she has suffered a great deal of embarrassment as a result of inquiries from newspaper reporters concerning LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she made application on January 22, 1960, at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, for a foreign draft and on payment of $[illegible] she was issued a "foreign money transfer No. 142,[illegible]" by which instrument she sent $[illegible] by air mail to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia.

Mrs. OSWALD explained that she is indebted to LEE OSWALD in the amount of $100 as a result of a loan which he had made to her.

She stated that on December 18, 1959, she had mailed a personal check of $20 by way of part payment on this debt to "LEE OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia." This check she made payable to LEE OSWALD. However, on or about January 5, 1960, this check was returned to her by mail containing a note scratched on a piece of paper in pencil by her son LEE, stating he "could not use the check, of course." In this note he requested her to put $20 in cash in an envelope and send it to him inasmuch as he was "also short of cash and need the rest. LEE." She stated she then mailed a $20 bill and expressed her reluctance in sending cash through the mail. She, in this letter to him, requested LEE to let her know if he received the $20 bill and also to furnish her with his correct address. She stated that she added in this letter that "I hope you like Russia. If you don't and want to come back, I believe it can be arranged. Are you working?" She stated that she addressed this letter to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. She also advised that the envelope containing the $20 bill was returned to her on February 25, 1960, stamped "retour parti." She stated that the reverse side of this envelope was stamped "Mockban, Noytant, (Moscow) Russia, January 18, 1960" and also bore the following lettering "[illegible]."

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is at a loss to understand why this particular envelope containing the $20 bill was returned to her whereas the envelope containing the check had actually been received by LEE and returned to her by him. She stated this increased her uneasiness over LEE's safety. She stated that she has no way of knowing whether LEE has actually received the $20 which she attempted to send to him by transfer number 142,[illegible].

Mrs. OSWALD advised she has since January 22, 1960, sent three different letters to her son LEE, but that all have been returned to her undelivered. She stated she has feared that he might be stranded and in danger.

She stated that she has had correspondence with her Congressman and with the United States State Department inasmuch as she has been very much alarmed for fear that something might have happened to LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that LEE had told her something during the spring or early summer of 1959 by letter that he had made arrangements to attend what she believes to be the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. She advised that a few days ago she received a letter from the Albert Schweitzer

College in Switzerland to the effect that this college was expecting LEE OSWALD on April 20, 1960. She stated that the letter which had been directed to LEE OSWALD stated that the college hoped his travel itinerary permitted him to be in Switzerland by April 20, 1960. She stated that the receipt of this letter had raised her hopes to cause her to feel that he might actually be en route to this college in Switzerland and that she intends to write the college to see if they have received any word from LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that her husband, and LEE's father, EDWARD LEE OSWALD, died before LEE was born. She stated she has two other sons, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, age 30, who resides at 7416 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and JOHN EDWARD PIC, age 26, who is Staff Sergeant in the U. S. Air Force, and stationed currently at Hiroshima, Japan. She stated that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, is a half brother to LEE and ROBERT OSWALD. She stated that Sgt. PIC has two years yet to serve in the U. S. Air Force.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that ROBERT LEE OSWALD of Fort Worth, also formerly served in the U. S. Air Force and that all three of the boys have seen service with the U. S. Armed Forces in Japan.

On April 29, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD stated that she has had no contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she thoroughly understands that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in [illegible] to the internal security of the United States. She volunteered that she would gladly report any contacts made with her by Soviet officials. Mrs. OSWALD volunteered her eagerness to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any way possible.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has not been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Russia. She volunteered the information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD took his birth certificate with him when he left Fort Worth, Texas. She promised to advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately in the event any contact whatsoever is made with her by Soviet officials or by Soviet establishments in this connection.

DL 105-976

Mrs. OSWALD furnished voluntarily a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the following description of him:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	20
Date of birth:	October 18, 1939
Place of birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	165 lbs.
Hair:	Light brown and wavy
Eyes:	Blue

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN
Date: 6/12/63

Office: DALLAS

File Number: Dallas 105-976; Bureau File 105-[illegible]

Title: FUNDS TRANSMITTED TO RESIDENTS OF RUSSIA

FILE: OSWALD LEE HARVEY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, aka., Mrs. Edward Lee Oswald, is reported to have purchased "foreign money transfer No. 140,088" at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, on 1/22/63 by means of which she sent the sum of $25 to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia. According to Mrs. OSWALD, her son LEE OSWALD, ex-Marine, upon receiving his honorable discharge from the service on 9/3/59 visited her briefly in Ft. Worth and left town stating that he was en route to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he planned to secure employment with an export-import company. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she received a letter from him in September, 1959, from New Orleans, stating that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she was subsequently shocked to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he is reported to have renounced his U. S. citizenship and where he sought Soviet citizenship.

- ESC -

DETAILS:

At Fort Worth, Texas:

Enclosure (1) to [illegible] Ltr.
Ser: 0/4[illegible] of

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

Date [illegible]

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7213 Davenport Street, is employed as a salesman at Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD stated he is the brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD who is believed to be in Moscow, Russia, at this time. Mr. OSWALD stated that his brother obtained an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, and after visiting in Fort Worth for a period of about three days left Fort Worth with an expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his former employment in export-import work. He stated the entire family was later shocked to hear that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had gone to Russia where he renounced United States citizenship and applied for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

Mr. OSWALD stated he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have any sympathy for or connection with Communism before this occurred.

ROBERT OSWALD stated his mother has had correspondence directed to LEE OSWALD in Moscow, Russia, and that she attempted to send a sum of $25.00 to him during January of 1960. ROBERT OSWALD stated that his mother could be contacted at 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas.

ROBERT OSWALD stated he had no contact in any manner or form with any individual known by him to be a Soviet official or affiliated in any way with Soviet establishments. He also advised that so far as he knows neither his mother or other members of his family have had any contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that he understands fully the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the internal security of the United States and he stated that he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he is contacted by Soviet officials.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that he will be pleased to cooperate with the FBI in any way possible. OSWALD stated that neither he nor his mother, so far as he knows, has been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to LEE OSWALD in Russia, and said he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he receives such a request.

Interview with ROBERT LEE OSWALD File # [illegible]

on [illegible] at Fort Worth, Texas Date dictated [illegible]

by Special Agent [illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

Date [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] C. OSWALD, also known as Mrs. [illegible] Lee Oswald, volunteered for interview stating that she had learned through her son, [illegible] L. OSWALD, that she had been sought on the previous day for interview.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is currently employed as a supply mother at Methodist Orphans Home, 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas, and that she had come to Fort Worth on that day inasmuch as this was her "day off." Mrs. OSWALD stated she had mentioned to the superintendent of the Methodist Orphans Home at Waco, Texas, the fact that her son, LEE OSWALD, was currently in Moscow, Russia, and that the superintendent appeared to be sympathetic with her in her grief and uneasiness concerning the status of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she has been very much upset and uneasy concerning her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD, since she learned during the fall of 1959 that much to her surprise he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had apparently sought Soviet citizenship.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had entered the United States Marine Corps when he was only seventeen years of age. He had serial number MS 1653[illegible]-[illegible], [illegible]. He was a Private First Class (E-2) and was in Marine Aircorps School (MACS-3) and held the status of MWHG (radar operator). She stated that he received an honorable discharge on or about September 3, 1959, in accordance with Para. 1[illegible] (MAR CAR MAN). When he was separated from the service he had served fourteen months on a base near Tokyo, Japan. Mrs. OSWALD has in her possession numerous [illegible] which she has taken from the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" concerning her son.

She stated that following his discharge in September, 1959, he came to Fort Worth for a visit of about three days and thereafter left Fort Worth with the [illegible] intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated that he indicated to her when he left Fort Worth that he [illegible] to resume his employment with an export-import company at New Orleans. She explained that the family had up until 1960 lived at New Orleans and had come to Fort Worth in 1946. He had engaged in the export-import employment

Interview with Mrs. [illegible] C. OSWALD File # [illegible]

on [illegible] at Fort Worth, Texas Date dictated [illegible]

by Special Agent [illegible] /jcg

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prior to his entry into the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated he had mentioned something about his desire to travel and said something about the fact that he might go to Cuba.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after LEE arrived in New Orleans she received the following letter-postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, from LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

"Dear Mother:

"Well I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. I would have had to sooner or later, and I think its best that I do now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from [illegible] or yours.

"It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand. LEE."

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she was very much shocked and surprised later to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She stated that she has no idea as to how he got there but that she does know that he had saved up about $1000 from his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated that he did not previously discuss with her any intention to go to Moscow, Russia. She stated that he had never shown any proclivities/[illegible] of Communism. She stated that he had never expressed any sympathy for Russia or the Communistic system. She stated that he was always/studious type of individual and that he read books that were considered "deep." Mrs. OSWALD stated she would not have been surprised to learn that LEE had gone to any South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia or that he might try to become a citizen there.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she "feels strongly" that LEE has a right as an individual to make his own decisions, however, she stated that she was greatly surprised and disappointed that he had taken this action. She stated that she has suffered a great deal of embarrassment as a result of inquiries from newspaper reporters concerning LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she made application on January 22, 1960, at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, for a foreign draft and on payment of $[illegible] she was issued a "foreign money transfer No. [illegible]" by which instrument she sent $[illegible] by air mail to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia.

DL 105-976

Mrs. OSWALD explained that she is indebted to LEE OSWALD in the amount of $100 as a result of a loan which he had made to her.

She stated that on December 18, 1959, she had mailed a personal check of $20 by way of part payment on this debt to "LEE OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia." This check she made payable to LEE OSWALD. However, on or about January 5, 1960, this check was returned to her by mail containing a note scratched on a piece of paper in pencil by her son LEE, stating he "could not use the check, of course." In this note he requested her to put $20 in cash in an envelope and send it to him inasmuch as he was "also short of cash and need the rest. LEE." She stated she then mailed a $20 bill and expressed her reluctance in sending cash through the mail. She, in this letter to him, requested LEE to let her know if he received the $20 bill and also to furnish her with his correct address. She stated that she added in this letter that "I hope you like Russia. If you don't and want to come back, I believe it can be arranged. Are you working?" She stated that she addressed this letter to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. She also advised that the envelope containing the $20 bill was returned to her on February 25, 1960, stamped "retour parti." She stated that the reverse side of this envelope was stamped "Mockham, Moytant, (Moscow)Russia, January 18, 1960" and also bore the following lettering "MENAYMAFCAED."

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is at a loss to understand why this particular envelope containing the $20 bill was returned to her whereas the envelope containing the check had actually been received by LEE and returned to her by him. She stated this increased her uneasiness over LEE's safety. She stated that she has no way of knowing whether LEE has actually received the $25 which she attempted to send to him by transfer number 142,683.

Mrs. OSWALD advised she has since January 22, 1960, sent three different letters to her son LEE, but that all have been returned to her undelivered. She stated she has feared that he might be stranded and in danger.

She stated that she has had correspondence with her Congressman and with the United States State Department inasmuch as she has been very much alarmed for fear that something might have happened to LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that LEE had told her sometime during the spring or early summer of 1959 by letter that he had made arrangements to attend what she believes to be the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. She advised that a few days ago she received a letter from the Albert Schweitzer

College in Switzerland to the effect that this college was expecting LEE OSWALD on April 29, 1960. She stated that the letter which had been directed to LEE OSWALD stated that the college hoped his travel itinerary permitted him to be in Switzerland by April 29, 1960. She stated that the receipt of this letter had raised her hopes to cause her to feel that he might actually be en route to this college in Switzerland and that she intends to write the college to see if they have received any word from LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that her husband, and LEE's father, EDWARD LEE OSWALD, died before LEE was born. She stated she has two other sons, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, age 33, who resides at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and JOHN EDWARD PIC, age 28, who is Staff Sergeant in the U. S. Air Force, and stationed currently at Hirashima, Japan. She stated that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, is a half brother to LEE and ROBERT OSWALD. She stated that Sgt. PIC has two years yet to serve in the U. S. Air Force.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that ROBERT LEE OSWALD of Fort Worth, also formerly served in the U. S. Air Force and that all three of the boys have seen service with the U. S. Armed Forces in Japan.

On April 29, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD also stated that she has had no contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she thoroughly understands that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in regard to the internal security of the United States. She volunteered that she would gladly report any contacts made with her by Soviet officials. Mrs. OSWALD volunteered her cooperation to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any way possible.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has not been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Russia. She volunteered the information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD took his birth certificate with him when he left Fort Worth, Texas. She promised to advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately in the event any contact whatsoever is made with her by Soviet officials or by Soviet establishments in this connection.

DL 105-978

Mrs. OSWALD furnished voluntarily a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the following description of him:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	23
Date of birth:	October 18, 1939
Place of birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	165 lbs.
Hair:	Light brown and wavy
Eyes:	Blue

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION

I didn't recognize the accused when he first came over to the table, then I saw he was the same guy who had challenged RODRIGUEZ a couple of weeks before.

The witness was warned by the Court to restrict his answers to material matters and that assertions about previous actions of the accused were not admissable.

I am sure that the drink was poured deliberately. I was watching the accused when he did it.

I told the "Mama San" to call the MPs because I didn't want TSgt. RODRIGUEZ to get in any trouble. TSgt. RODRIGUEZ didn't tell me to call them.

The defense (accused) made an opening statement.

I wish to show that I attempted to get out from under TSgt. RODRIGUEZ authority as much as seven weeks ago. I didn't say anything to TSgt. RODRIGUEZ on the night in question until he had pushed me and I spilled the drink on him accidentally.

The following witnesses for the defense were sworn and testified substantially as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Norman D. GLENN, Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, FMF, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California

DIRECT EXAMINATION (By Accused)

I know the accused, Private OSWALD. The accused came to me at request mast on 26 May and asked that his overseas extension be cancelled because he was not getting along with someone in his section. I denied his request.

CROSS - EXAMINATION

The accused did not state with whom he was not getting along with. I did not connect TSgt. RODRIGUEZ with this problem

First Lieutenant Charles R. RHODES, Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Marine Aircraft Group 11, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, FMF, c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California

DIRECT EXAMINATION

I know the accused, Private OSWALD. My position is assistant Operations Officer and, as such, I am technically in charge of the accused's work. I recall a general meeting held of the operations personnel about five

CROSS EXAMINATION

I didn't drop the glass the drink was in, it just sort of hit the edge of the table and poured out.

(Accused here asked if he could refrain to answer questions regarding what he said to TSgt. RODRIGUEZ. The warning he received prior to electing to take the stand in his own defense was reiterated and he was reminded that he had waived the privileges against self-incrimination with respect to cross-examination on any offence which he testified in denial or explanation.)

I asked TSgt. RODRIGUEZ to step outside to fight after he had shoved me. I don't recall calling him yellow. I didn't make any statements to the MPs because I was sort of drunk at the time.

CHARGE SHEET

PLACE: USMAS Atsugi, Japan			DATE: 17 April 1958
NAME (Last name, First name, Middle initial). (List aliases when material.): OSWALD Lee H.		SERVICE NUMBER: 1653230	GRADE: Pfc
ORGANIZATION AND ARMED FORCE (If the accused is not a member of any armed force, state other appropriate description showing that he is subject to military law.): MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California	DATE OF BIRTH: 18 October 1939		PAY PER MONTH
	CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY OR QUARTERS ALLOWANCE (MCM, 124h (2)): None		BASIC $ 85.80
			SEA OR FOREIGN DUTY $ 8.00
			TOTAL $ 93.80

RECORD OF SERVICE

INITIAL DATE OF CURRENT SERVICE	TERM OF CURRENT SERVICE
24 October 1956	Three (3) Years

PRIOR SERVICE (As to each prior period of service, give inclusive dates of service and organization in which serving at termination, if available.)

None

DATA AS TO WITNESSES

NAME OF WITNESS	ADDRESS	WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION	WITNESSES FOR ACCUSED
~~KURDYLA, Francis J., Sgt.~~	~~MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California~~	~~X~~	
GAJEWSKI, Francis J., Capt	MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California	X	

DOCUMENTS AND OBJECTS

LIST AND DESCRIBE. IF NOT ATTACHED TO CHARGES, NOTE WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND.

None

DATA AS TO RESTRAINT

NATURE OF ANY RESTRAINT OF ACCUSED	DATE	LOCATION
None		

DD FORM 458

REPLACES DD FORM 458, 1 MAR 51, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

Charge : Violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 92

Specification : In that Private First Class Leo H. OSMALD, U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Air Control Squadron 1, Marine Aircraft Group 11, First Marine Air Wing, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, did, at Barracks #5, Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan on or about 2030 hours on 27 October 1957, violate a lawful general order, to wit, paragraph 10a, 10b, 10e COMNAVFORJAPAN INST 5050.1C dtd 18 October 1957, by having in his possession a privately-owned weapon that was not registered.

If this space is insufficient for all charges and specifications, they will be set forth numerically, front to back, on separate sheets attached to this page.

SIGNATURE OF ACCUSER	TYPED NAME AND GRADE	ORGANIZATION
[illegible]	SSgt., USMC	MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

AFFIDAVIT

Before me, the undersigned, authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, personally appeared the above-named accuser this 11th day of April, 19 58, and signed the foregoing charges and specifications under oath that he is a person subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and that he either has personal knowledge of or has investigated the matters set forth therein, and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. E. LEWIS JR.
SIGNATURE

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF OFFICER

Adjutant
OFFICIAL CHARACTER, AS ADJUTANT, SUMMARY COURT, ETC. (MCM, 29c, and Article 30a and 136)

Officer administering oath must be a commissioned officer.

11 April 1958
DATE

I have this date informed the accused of the charges against him (*MCM, 32f(1)*).

R. E. LEWIS JR. /////////// 2ndLt. USMCR Adjutant MACS-1
SIGNATURE — GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF IMMEDIATE COMMANDER

MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California — USNAS Atsugi, Japan — 11 April 1958
DESIGNATION OF COMMAND OF OFFICER EXERCISING SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL JURISDICTION — PLACE — DATE

The sworn charges above were received at 1100 hours, this date (*MCM, 33b*).

FOR/THE[1]
N. D. GLENN, LtCol., USMC, Commanding Officer
SIGNATURE, GRADE, AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF OFFICER SIGNING

1ST INDORSEMENT

MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, California — USNAS Atsugi, Japan — 11 April 1958
DESIGNATION OF COMMAND OF CONVENING AUTHORITY — PLACE — DATE

Referred for trial to the SUMMARY court-martial appointed by

My appointing order dated

, 11 April, 19 58, subject to the following instructions:[2] None

BY[1] _____ of _____
COMMAND OR ORDER

N. D. Glenn
N. D. GLENN, LtCol., USMC, Commanding Officer
SIGNATURE, GRADE, AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY OF OFFICER SIGNING

I have served a copy hereof on each of the above-named accused, this 29th day of APRIL, 19 58

[signature]
SIGNATURE

Captain U.S. Marine Corps
GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF TRIAL COUNSEL

[1] When an appropriate commander signs personally, inapplicable words are stricken out. [2] Relative to proper, instructions which may be included in the indorsement of reference for trial, see MCM, 33f(1). If none, so state.

Fill in blank numbers of pertinent charges and specifications or "all specifications and charges", as may be appropriate. For use unless departmental regulations prevent such election (MCM, 5.1(2)).

THE ACCUSED HAS BEEN PERMITTED AND HAS ELECTED TO REFUSE PUNISHMENT UNDER ARTICLE 15 AS TO

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF OFFICER EXERCISING JURISDICTION UNDER ARTICLE 15	SIGNATURE

RECORD OF TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL	CASE NUMBER 2-58 (Inserted by convening authority)

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE ACCUSED

I [X] CONSENT [ ] OBJECT TO TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL	SIGNATURE OF ACCUSED Lee H [illegible]

TO BE FILLED IN BY SUMMARY COURT IF APPLICABLE,

When an accused has been permitted and has elected to refuse punishment under Article 15, trial by summary court-martial may proceed despite his objection.

1. THE ACCUSED, HAVING REFUSED TO CONSENT IN WRITING TO TRIAL BY SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL AND NOT HAVING BEEN PERMITTED TO REFUSE PUNISHMENT UNDER ARTICLE 15, THE CHARGES ARE HEREWITH RETURNED TO THE CONVENING AUTHORITY.

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF SUMMARY COURT OFFICER	SIGNATURE

2. WAS THE ACCUSED ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 79d, MCM, 1951? [X] YES

SPECIFICATIONS AND CHARGES	PLEAS	FINDINGS	SENTENCE OR REMARKS
Sp: Ch:	G	G	To be confined at hard labor for 20 days, to forfiet $25.00 per month for two months and to be reduced to the grade of private
Ch:	G	G	
	c/o		

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS CONSIDERED (MCM, 75b(2)) None

PLACE	DATE
U. S. Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan	29 April 1958

GRADE, ORGANIZATION AND ARMED FORCE OF SUMMARY COURT OFFICER (MCM 4g)	SIGNATURE
Captain, MACS-1, MAG-11, 1stMAW, USMC	Brooks Johnson Jr. BROOKS JOHNSON JR.

Enter after signature, "Only officer present with command", if such is the case.

TO BE FILLED IN BY CONVENING AUTHORITY (MCM, 8?, and app. 14a.)

ORGANIZATION	PLACE	DATE
MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW c/o FPO SFRAN, CALIF.	NAS Atsugi, Japan	29 April 1958

ACTION OF CONVENING AUTHORITY

Approved and ordered executed, but the confinement at hard labor for twenty days is suspended for six months, at which time, unless the suspension is sooner vacated, the sentence to confinement at hard labor for twenty days will be remitted without further action.

The forfeitures shall apply to pay and allowances becoming due on and after date of this action.

GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF CONVENING AUTHORITY	SIGNATURE
N. D. GLENN, LtCol USMC, MACS-1 MAG-11 1stMAW FMF, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif.	N. D. Glenn

ENTERED ON APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL RECORDS IN CASE OF CONVICTION. (MCM, 91a)

GRADE AND DESIGNATION OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCUSED'S RECORDS	SIGNATURE
R. E. LEWIS JR. 2ndLt., Adjutant	[illegible]

NOTE: Summary of evidence, if required by the convening or higher authority, will be attached on separate pages.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O— 369979

HEADQUARTERS
1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, AIRCRAFT, FMF, PACIFIC
c/o FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

257/dri
A17-3
100-SU
MAY 2 1959

In the foregoing case of Lee H. Oswald, private first class, U.S. Marine Corps, the sentence as approved, ordered executed and suspended by the convening authority is approved.

By copy here the convening authority is advised that the proceedings, findings, and the sentence of the case are final and conclusive in the sense of Article 44 and 76 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Accordingly, the convening authority is directed to take the administrative action required by 1955 NS MCM, Section 0118, with respect to the service record book of the accused.

This record has been reviewed in accordance with the provisions of Article 65c, Uniform Code of Military Justice. The record of trial will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of 1955 NS MCM, Section 0120.

E. W. SEEDS
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, FMF, Pacific
Supervisory Authority

Copy to:
CO, MAG-11
CO, MACS-1

MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON 1
MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 11
1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, AIRCRAFT, FMF, PACIFIC
C/O FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NDG/rdp
A17
10May58

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (Supervisory Authority)

Subj: Delay in preferring charges, case of Private First Class Lee H. OSWALD 1653230 USMC

Ref: (a) Report of Investigation, Case 15-58, Criminal Investigation Section, Office of the Provost Marshal, MAG-11, NAS Atsugi, Japan

1. In the subject case, the delay in preferring charges was the result of the following factors:

a. Private First Class OSWALD was confined at the Naval Hospital Yokosuka, Japan undergoing treatment for the gunshot wound from 27 October 1957 to 16 November 1957.

b. This organization was on extended field manuevers from 18 November to 18 March 1958 during which time the investigation could not be handled by squadron personnel.

c. The Report of Investigation by the MAG-11 Provost Marshal (Ref a) was not completed until 7 April 1958 and not received until 9 April 1958.

d. Office hours were held on 10 April 1958 and the Charge Sheet prepared on 11 April 1958.

2. During the period between the commission of the offense and his court-martial Private First Class OSWALD was not subject to any disciplinary restraint and it is not considered that the delay resulted in any injustice.

N. D. Glenn
N. D. GLENN

STATEMENT OF Captain Francis J. GAJEWSKI 050577/7333 USMC

I have been the supervisor of Private First Class OSWALD for the past twelve months. During the period he has worked directly under me in the operations center, here in MACS-1. He has worked on the plotting boards and has done other routine jobs in the operations center. As a matter of fact he has done very good work for me. I would desire to have him work for me at any time.

During operation STRONGBACK he performed duties as squadron messman. his work was highly satisfactory. He did ask me a couple of times if I would help to get him off mess duty. However there was nothing I could do for him.

While I have known him he has given me the impression that he minds his bussiness and does his job well. If I were to rate him for conduct and proficiency at this time I would award him 3.9 for proficiency and a 4.0 for conduct.

Francis J. Gajewski
FRANCIS J. GAJEWSKI

EXHIBIT (A)

CP Gives Oswald Letters to Probers

Arnold Johnson, public relations director of the Communist Party, issued the following statement Dec. 23 concerning the letters which Lee Oswald sent to the Communist Party.

Some persons have raised questions as to what happened to the original letters which Lee Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, had sent to the *Worker* and to the Communist Party for information and literature.

Those letters and copies of my replies were forwarded to the Presidential Commission conducting the full investigation of this monstrous crime, for whatever value they may have to the Commission. This was done voluntarily by me on December 3rd, in keeping with our own policy and our demand that all the facts and all the related materials must be made available to the Commission so that the American people can know the full truth.

We again state that Oswald was never a Communist or a Marxist. He wrote letters to the Party office asking for literature and information, just as thousands of other do. I reply to all such letters as a matter of normal procedure. Apparently, Oswald also wrote to many others and was in contact with organizations and persons of the ultra-Right, and with the government agencies. All the facts about Oswald must be examined.

Every American has the responsibility to learn serious lessons from the full truth involved in this mad act of assassination and the calculated murder of the accused assassin. Whatever we can contribute to the full truth, we do without qualification.

The Worker
12/29/63

OSWALD ASSASSIN BEYOND A DOUBT, F. B. I. CONCLUDES

He Acted Alone and Did Not Know Ruby, Says Report to Warren Inquiry Panel

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—A Federal Bureau of Investigation report went to a special Presidential commission today and named Lee H. Oswald as the assassin of President Kennedy.

There can be no doubt of Oswald's guilt, according to the report. The report further concluded that there was no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby, the man who killed him in the Dallas police garage.

The Department of Justice, declining all comment on the content of the report, announced only that on instructions of President Johnson the report was sent directly to the special commissoin of which Chief Justice Earl Warren is chairman.

The commission asked that the report not be made public until it had had an opportunity to review it and had taken "whatever action it may feel appropriate."

Investigation Continues

The Justice Department said that the F.B.I. investigation was continuing and that any further facts that were found would be reported to the Warren commission.

The report is known to emphasize that Oswald was unquestionably the assassin and that he acted alone.

Speculation that Oswald and Ruby knew each other, or in some way were part of a prior vendetta or association, is completely discounted in the report.

The slaying of Oswald by Ruby, an act witnessed by millions on television, is simply reported in the F.B.I. document. There is no attempt to find Ruby guilty in a legal sense. This is a matter for a jury.

Ruby's lawyer has said his client will plead temporary insanity. Hence, a jury could find that though a man committed the act of killing Oswald he was not guilty by reason of insanity.

Congress, meantime, gave the Warren commission subpoena powers. When the commission next meets will be determined by the Chief Justice. Its course after that will be determined in the light of the facts in the F.B.I. report.

The principal findings that point to Oswald as the assassin are his fingerprints and clothing fragments. The clothing fragments were found on the rifle used in the assassination. Prints were found on wrapping paper that covered the gun when it was carried into the Dallas building from which the shots were fired.

Oswald worked in that building and was there at the time of the assassination on Nov. 22. The rifle was identical with one

Continued on Page 30, Column 3

FF
E
N.P.

OSWALD ASSASSIN, F. B. I. CONCLUDES

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

he ordered under an assumed name last March.

Agitated for Castro

Oswald, who had defected to the Soviet Union but returned on June 13, 1962, was a pro-Castro agitator and apparently a paranoid personality who believed himself put upon by society. The F.B.I. had been aware of his agitating but had found no evidence that he was an agent of a foreign power.

Ruby operated a night-spot joint in Dallas and was emotionally volatile. The evidence is that he appointed himself the avenger of the crime against the President.

New York Times
Dec 10, 1963

12-8-63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD—THE MAN AND THE MYSTERY

Suspected Assassin of Kennedy Was Withdrawn and Friendless

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New

DALLAS, Dec. 7—Two weeks ago President Kennedy was assassinated in downtown Dallas. Two days later the accused assassin, Lee H. Oswald, was killed in the Dallas City Hall. The second slaying cut off any opportunity for a startled world to learn from Oswald's lips his version of what happened.

Even the life story of the secretive young malcontent has not been completely pieced together, but what is known casts some light on the troubled man and the mystery he created just before his death.

Lee Harvey Oswald was born Oct. 18, 1939, in New Orleans. His father, a life insurance salesman, had died two months before. What parental guidance he received came from his widowed mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

At the age of 3 she put him in a Lutheran home for children. His older brother and a half-brother, her son by her first marriage, were already there.

The child acquired a stepfather, Edwin A. Eckdahl, when his mother married for the third time two years later.

He did not have him long. The Eckdahls took him to Fort Worth, where the husband, an engineer, was granted a divorce in 1948.

Lee was almost 7 when he was enrolled in the first grade. Throughout elementary schools in Fort Worth he was a child of average intelligence and low achievement.

He was a slow reader and poor speller. He was reluctant to join in games.

Oswald's comments later indicated that he remembered his mother as working in stores. By the time he had reached the sixth grade, Mrs. Howard Green recalls, he had taken an interest in books, possibly as a refuge. By then he was clearly a loner, she said. He was not unpopular, only detached.

In Junior High

Oswald started junior high school in the Bronx. His mother had moved to New York in 1952 to be with his brother, who was in military service.

Serious problems became obvious to everyone but Mrs. Oswald. While his mother worked, the boy played hooky. He was absent 47 days from Junior High School 117 from October, 1952, to January, 1953.

John Carro became his probation officer. He found that the 13-year-old youngster was staying home and watching television in the Oswald's small furnished apartment much of the day.

Neighbors reported that he played alone with toy guns. Mr. Carro found him a withdrawn and friendless child who was taunted at school because of his Southern drawl and because he wore blue jeans.

Mrs. Oswald ignored requests that she see school counselors. The case was taken to Bronx Children's Court. Mr. Carro persuaded the welfare agency to help, but she told its representative to "please keep out of family affairs." She said her boy's trouble was only a matter of truancy.

The youth appeared before three Children's Court judges. Each recommended psychiatric treatment. Mrs. Oswald demurred. A fourth judge sent him to the Youth House for Boys in the Bronx.

He was examined for a month there in 1953. The chief psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs, found that the slim 13-year-old had schizophrenic tendencies and was "potentially dangerous."

This examination, performed 10 years ago, found Oswald to be full of anger although outwardly calm. It found he had fantasies involving violence. The fatherless boy had a hatred of authority, fixed on a father symbol. His personality was unruffled, seclusive, aggressive.

Mrs. Oswald and her son returned to New Orleans, home of her sister. There he finished eighth and ninth grades. Attendance improved. Grades were average. He was inconspicuous.

Fought Other Boys

He started spending spare time in New Orleans libraries, he said later, reading about Marxism.

Soon the youth was uprooted again. This time it was back to Fort Worth. He entered tenth grade there, but a month later quit to join the Marines.

This was in October, 1956, a week after he turned 17.

He was unpopular with his buddies. He fought a lot, but wasn't big enough to win. Oswald did become a good shot with a rifle, according to Donald Goodwin, a Marine sergeant who was his section head.

John E. Donovan, his commanding officer at a radar air control center at Tustin, Calif., said Oswald had read Russian newspapers and spent a lot of time studying the Russian language.

He was speaking of the March to September period of 1959, Oswald's last six months in service. Mack Osborn, who shared a double bunk with him then, said he spent "most of his spare time" on Russian.

Oswald's plans matured quickly that September. He received a passport he had applied for, then was placed on inactive duty, following a plea for a hardship discharge so he could return to Fort Worth to take care of his ailing mother.

He shocked her by staying only a night, then hurrying on to New Orleans, where he booked passage for Europe.

Oswald reached Moscow Oct. 13, 1959.

He listed his occupation as "shipping export agent." On Oct. 31 he appeared at the United States Embassy and said he was "through" and had applied for Soviet citizenship. His mother tried to call him in Moscow. He hung up on her.

Pledge of Allegiance

On Nov. 2 he wrote out an affidavit saying "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic."

But the country of his choice refused to grant him citizenship. The defection aborted, he remained as an alien and found work in a sheet metal factory in Minsk for 80 rubles ($88.80) a month.

Life there added more frustrations to a mind long buffeted by them. He told about them later: Low wages, crowded quarters, little privacy, no paid vacation, monotonous food, forced lectures on Communism during lunch hours.

But there was Marina. He married the young pharmacist a month and a half after he met her. She said later she had felt sorry for him because he had no friends.

He had begun seeking an exit visa in July, 1960, before he met Marina. A year and a half later he was still trying.

"I besech you," he wrote to Senator John G. Tower of Texas in January, 1962, "to rise [sic] the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States, against his will and expressed desires."

After Senator Tower referred the matter to the State Department, the embassy amended Oswald's passport to include his wife and a daughter, June Lee, born Feb. 15, 1962.

Meanwhile, the Marine Corps, following his attempted defection, had taken him off inactive duty with an "undesirable" discharge. This came to his attention a month before his daughter was born and he sent a bitter letter of protest to John B. Connally Jr., the Secretary of the Navy, who later became Governor of Texas.

The hostile young man with yet another grievance wrote to Mr. Connally that after his return to the United States "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake . . ."

With money lent them by the United States Embassy in Moscow, the Oswald family traveled to New York, arriving by ship June 13, 1962.

New Start

In Fort Worth, the Oswalds lived with relatives, then found a cheap furnished apartment of their own. Lee found the first of a series of unskilled jobs that provided a bare living.

The Oswalds soon found their way to a Russian language class at the Fort Worth public library. This put them in touch with the small Fort Worth-Dallas Russian-speaking community. Several members were immigrants, and Marina was a source of fresh information on the old country for them.

They liked her and invited the Oswalds to their homes. They visited her also, and brought clothing and a playpen for the baby when they discovered their financial plight.

But their friendship with Oswald soon soured. Without exception they found him unmanageably opinionated, contrary—a man with a mind closed to persuasion and logic.

The hate in Oswald grew. He became dictatorial at home. He lost his job. One night one of Marina's friends got a call from her asking if she could come over at once.

When she got there she said her black eye and facial bruises resulted from his hitting her for smoking. She stayed several days, then moved to the home of another Dallas woman for a week.

She returned when her husband pledged reform. Meanwhile, he moved to Dallas and got a second unskilled job, which he held from October to last April.

Oswald had other interests. He rented a post office box in October under the name "A. Hidell." He received The Worker and the Militant, a paper reflecting Trotskyite views. He also received first-class mail, including letters from Communist party headquarters in New York City, where he had written for information.

And last March 20 a rifle for A. Hidell arrived from a mail order house in Chicago. This was the rifle that remained in his possession until it was used to kill President Kennedy, evidence gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows.

Secondary evidence developed this week showed that it was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker, the former general who had been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany. The shot missed Walker, but not by much. This was about the time Oswald's Dallas job ended.

On April 24 he was discovered by an acquaintance packed and ready to take a bus to New Orleans. Marina and the baby went to Irving, near Dallas, to stay with a friend, Mrs. Michael R. Paine.

In New Orleans Oswald first stayed with his aunt, found work as an oiler of equipment at a coffee warehouse, found a cheap apartment and called his wife May 8. Mrs. Paine took her there May 10.

Oswald took a post office box again and lost no time getting to the branch library nearest his home. On May 23 he checked out "Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-tung." In June he was reading "Portrait of a President," a biography of President Kennedy, and "The Huey Long Murder Case," an account of the assassination of the Louisiana political leader.

Passport Issued

On June 24, Oswald applied for a passport to visit Europe and the Soviet Union. The records in Washington showed only that he had a reputation for "fuzzy Marxist" thinking. This was insufficient to deny a passport. One was issued the next day.

Living on unemployment compensation, he started spending long hours in reading about the Cuban revolution. On Aug. 9 he passed out leaflets on Canal Street for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a New York-based pro-Castro organization that has denied he represented them officially.

After a scrape with an anti-Castro Cuban that day, Oswald was fined $10 in municipal court for disturbing the peace.

On Sept. 17 he got a 15-day tourist card from the Mexican Consulate, representing himself as a photographer who wanted to visit Mexico.

Mrs. Paine came to visit, found the family living on $33 a week in unemployment checks, and took Marina, pregnant, and June Lee home with her Sept. 23.

Oswald told them he would go to Houston to look for work. He started hours after they left — but for Mexico City.

Arriving by bus Sept. 26, he called the next day at the Cuban and Soviet Embassies, for a visa to Russia via Cuba. He asked for swift action and was told by both offices it would be impossible.

After further efforts he departed, frustrated again, for Dallas. He arrived Oct. 3, spent a night at the Dallas Y.M.C.A., the next night with his family in Irving, and the rest of his short life in rooming houses in Dallas.

It had been announced Sept. 26 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas and other points in Texas Nov. 22. Oswald's rifle, hidden from view in a blanket, had gone to Irving with other family possessions in Mrs. Paine's stationwagon three days before.

Oswald rented another postal box and started job-hunting. On Oct. 14 he moved to the last living quarters he was to have, an $8-a-week cubicle in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository. He signed the register as "O. H. Lee." But even his wife knew of the deception.

New Job

V. S. Truly, superintendent of the textbook distributing center, hired him as an order filler the next day. He went to work Oct. 16.

His second daughter was born Oct. 20. Mrs. Paine said he seemed happy about it.

The F.B.I. checked on Oswald more than once after he returned from Mexico City, but did not yet know about the Walker shooting. Agents did learn soon after he got his job that he was working at the depository.

On Nov. 16 Dallas newspapers reported that there would be a motorcade through the downtown section Nov. 22 to give the President maximum crowd exposure.

It was announced that it would go to the Trade Mart, where the President was to speak at a luncheon.

It could be assumed that the motorcade would pass the depository. This was confirmed when the route was announced three days later.

The Night Before

The night before the assassination, Oswald went unannounced and uninvited to the Paine home, the first time he had done this.

He stayed in the suburb all night, with his family. In the morning, evidence indicates he took the rifle to work with him, wrapped in brown paper sacks.

It is charged that Oswald used the rifle from a six-story window to kill the President and wound Governor Connally as they rode by.

In his flight, the police say he also killed a Dallas patrolman who challenged him a short time later. This time he used a pistol. He was arrested, imprisoned and unwaveringly denied everything. He never had a trial. His troubled life ended with his own death by shooting two days later.

NY Times 12-8-63

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 110

Pages Withheld: First Page (Synopsis)
Pages 2-6

CI 105-2505
BDM/mac

Relatives of RUTH HYDE PAINE

On December 2, 1963, SAS JOHN W. LILL, JR., and BERNARD D. MALONEY contacted CARL D. HYDE, M.D., 1405 President Street, Yellow Springs, at his office located at 1425 Xenia Avenue, Yellow Springs, Ohio, who furnished the following information:

He is a brother of RUTH HYDE PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, with whom the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD is presently residing. He said that OSWALD was not known personally to him and that he had not heard of him prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963.

He related that his sister, RUTH, had visited him at Yellow Springs in September, 1963, and mentioned she was leaving for New Orleans, Louisiana, at that time to contact a woman of Russian birth and invite her to stay with her in her home at Irving, Texas. He could not recall whether his sister had mentioned the woman's last name but recalled she had told him that the woman's husband was a communist and although the woman was a Russian, she did not share her husband's views. It was mentioned that the husband had not allowed this woman to learn English, that the woman was pregnant at the time, and that she was experiencing marital difficulties. The circumstances of his sister's acquaintance with this woman were not mentioned.

Dr. HYDE said that his sister, RUTH, was also experiencing marital difficulties at this time and it was his opinion that RUTH's actions to assist this woman were to lend moral support to this woman and herself in view of their mutual difficulties.

He said that following the assassination of President KENNEDY he learned of the identity of the woman previously mentioned by his sister, RUTH, as being the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that his father, WILLIAM A. HYDE, Park Street, Columbus, Ohio, had told him that he had received mail from RUTH, in which she mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been to his sister's home prior to the assassination for the purpose of visiting his wife. It was not indicated to him that OSWALD himself was actually residing at his sister's home.

C D116

Dr. HYDE said that all of the family, including himself, were "tolerant of others' point of view" and explained by this he meant that should a person make it known that he is a communist and not engaged in subversion, they would not feel duty-bound to advise respective authorities of this person's views. He claimed to have no further knowledge of the OSWALDs and appeared cooperative during the interview.

CI 105-2505
RFM/mac

The following investigation was conducted by SAS ROBERT F. MAHLER and FRANCIS X. SHORTT at Columbus, Ohio:-

Efforts to locate Mrs. CAROL HYDE, mother of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, nee HYDE, were made December 2, 1963, at 4400 Glenmawr Avenue. It was observed this residence was empty.

Mrs. JOAN BARKER, neighbor, 4390 Glenmawr Avenue, advised on December 2, 1963, she was more closely associated with Mrs. CAROL HYDE than any other neighbor. CAROL HYDE, she said, has not lived next door since 1961. She presently attends Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, and lives there. During the summer of 1963, she said, CAROL HYDE was ordained a minister in the First Unitarian Church, 93 West Wiseheimer Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. BARKER said the residence at 4400 Glenmawr Avenue had been rented to a JEAN JOLLIFF, who has recently moved away to 758 Racine Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. The residence is now empty.

Mrs. BARKER said CAROL HYDE was divorced from her husband, WILLIAM HYDE, at Franklin County in 1961. During an unknown period, 1960, her ex-husband had Mrs. HYDE committed to the Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, Ohio, as a mental patient.

CAROL HYDE is not expected to return to Columbus in the near future. Her last visit to Columbus was during September, 1963, at which time her daughter, RUTH PAINE, stayed overnight in Columbus, then went to visit her brother, CARL HYDE, in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Mrs. BARKER said she had never heard Mrs. HYDE mention the name OSWALD until the two spoke via a long distance telephone call November 29, 1963, concerning the property next door, at which time Mrs. HYDE mentioned that a Mrs. OSWALD had been living with her daughter, RUTH PAINE, at Irving, Texas. During this conversation, CAROL HYDE also told Mrs. BARKER after she graduates from the theological seminary her ambition is to become a chaplain in a mental institution.

WILLIAM AVERY HYDE, Apartment 105, 530 Park Street, Columbus, Ohio, born June 4, 1902, Palo Alto, California, employed as a actuary, Nationwide Insurance Company, 246 North High Street, was interviewed December 2, 1963. He said he is the father of RUTH PAINE, nee HYDE, who is married to MICHAEL PAINE, Irving, Texas. He is also the father of Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and the father of Dr. CARL D. HYDE, 1405 President Street, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He said he is divorced from CAROL ELIZABETH HYDE, nee HYDE. He explained he and his ex-wife are sixth cousins with the same surname. He advised their divorce took place at Franklin County, Ohio, in 1961. He said CAROL HYDE is a divinity student at Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio.

He related he last visited with his daughter, RUTH PAINE, at the residence of RUTH's husband's mother, Mrs. RUTH YOUNG, Paoli, Pennsylvania, during Labor Day weekend, 1963. He stayed at this place two days. His daughter, RUTH, and her two children were there but her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, remained at Dallas, Texas.

During this visit his daughter related that she had met Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, through circumstances not recalled by WILLIAM HYDE, and that MARINA, who had separated from her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had been living with RUTH PAINE, who was also temporarily separated from her husband, at RUTH's home, Irving, Texas, during the summer of 1963. During their visit over Labor Day weekend WILLIAM HYDE understood that MARINA OSWALD and her daughter had joined LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, Louisiana, where the latter went to seek employment.

During this visit, RUTH PAINE expressed concern about MARINA OSWALD, who was pregnant. She wanted MARINA to join her at Irving, Texas, so MARINA could have her child there. RUTH PAINE returned to Texas via New Orleans, where she picked up MARINA and her daughter. WILLIAM HYDE believed LEE HARVEY OSWALD remained in New Orleans since he did not return to Texas with RUTH and MARINA.

WILLIAM HYDE could not explain why his daughter and MARINA OSWALD were so closely attached, except that his daughter was interested in studying the Russian language and through her membership in the Society of Friends she felt learning the Russian language would assist in lessening the tensions between the United States and Russia. He added MARINA OSWALD was apparently very interesting to his daughter and could offer her substantial comfort or his daughter would not have had anything to do with her. He said he knew of no subversive connections MARINA OSWALD may have had.

WILLIAM HYDE continued and said RUTH and MARINA and MARINA's daughter lived together, away from their respective husbands, from September, 1963, until just recently when MARINA OSWALD was placed in protective custody by the U.S. Secret Service. A daughter, RACHAEL OSWALD, was born to MARINA October 20, 1963.

WILLIAM HYDE said he received a letter from RUTH PAINE, written October 19, 1963, in which she mentioned that MARINA and her daughter were a comfort to her. She also mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a weekend visitor, that he had taken a room in Dallas, separate from his wife, and had obtained employment at Dallas, Texas. The time of OSWALD's arrival at Dallas was not mentioned, nor was the type of employment described. In a sentence, RUTH PAINE said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had proven himself to be a "fine family man after all." WILLIAM HYDE did not know the significance of this sentence.

He received another letter from RUTH, dated November 6, 1963, which announced the birth of MARINA's child.

WILLIAM HYDE said during his visit with his daughter, during the Labor Day weekend, the information concerning MARINA OSWALD was not significant to him. He explained he had never met either MARINA nor LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and knew nothing more concerning what he had related.

CI-105-2505
JTP:VD

Background on RUTH HYDE PAINE and relatives

The 2/14/48 issue of the "Ohio State News," a newspaper published by students at the Ohio State University, contained an article which was captioned "Ohio College Students Initiate Educational Democracy Drive." The article that more than 100 students from colleges and universities throughout Ohio have initiated a drive for democracy in education. The article indicated the Ohio Council for Educational Democracy was formed in Columbus over the past weekend to obtain this goal. This organization would work to do away with racial and religious discrimination in Ohio colleges. CARL HYDE of Antioch College was elected as vice chairman of the organization.

Confidential Informant T-1, another U. S. Government Agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised on 12/17/52 that Mrs. WILLIAM A. HYDE, 1986 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, had admitted to many neighbors during the past years that she was a "Communist." Mrs. HYDE's daughter was a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

This same informant advised that RUTH AVERY HYDE, 1986 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, was listed in the 1951-1952 Antioch Student Directory of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised on 12/27/54 that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom met on 12/20/54 at 70 E. Como Street, Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. CAROL HYDE was the speaker of the evening and she showed a film entitled, "The Toymaker." The theme of the film was that although men are different, they are all made by one Creator and only this realization makes them conscious of the fact that when they destroy others they are also destroying themselves.

A characterization of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is contained in the appendix of this report.

Mr. LOREN G. WINDOM, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, sent a letter to the Cincinnati Office of the FBI, dated 6/4/53, requesting an investigation of CARL DUDLEY HYDE to determine the validity of his claim of "Conscientious Objector" in connection with his classification under the Selective Service System. This investigation revealed that his parents were WILLIAM AVERY HYDE and CAROL ELIZABETH HYDE, and he resided at 1986 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, from 1945 to 1948. He joined the Religious Society of Friends, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1949 and based his objections to military service on religious convictions and beliefs. He travelled to England in 1953 to study the possibility of living in a religious community, the Society of Brothers.

The 2/12/47 issue of the "Dayton Daily News," a daily newspaper published in Dayton, Ohio, contained an article which indicated that CARL DUDLEY HYDE was one of fifteen residents of Yellow Springs, Ohio, who sent their draft registration cards to Representative Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House, accompanied with a letter which stated in part, "We see any military program involving peacetime conscription as a drastic violation of civil rights and a threat to the peace-making efforts of the United Nations." Most of the senders were students of Antioch College.

OSWALD'S Possible Attendance at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

Mrs. DONNA BLANCHARD, 4249 Labata Place, Dayton, Ohio, telephone 278-3948, telephonically advised SA JOHN W. LILL, JR. as follows:

She has received information from her sister, Mrs. WILMA HASSER, Fairfield Pike, Yellow Springs, Ohio, that a teacher at the Yellow Springs Junior High School by the name of JEFFERY ROBBINS, mentioned to his class at that school, that OSWALD had been at Antioch College. A student by the name of EASTMAN reportedly asked ROBBINS if it were true that OSWALD attended Antioch College. ROBBINS reportedly answered that OSWALD had not been a student at Antioch, but had been to Antioch College to give a talk on Fair Play For Cuba.

Mrs. BLANCHARD stated her sister would have further details and would be in a position to furnish information as to the source of the above information.

On December 3, 1963, Mrs. CECIL (WILMA) HASSER was contacted at her residence, 525 Fairfield Pike, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and advised SA BERNARD D. MALONEY that the information related by her sister was misinterpreted and that it had been reported to her that JEFFERY ROBBINS, a teacher at Yellow Springs Junior High School, had mentioned to the class he had heard that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, and heard that OSWALD had been to the college to give a talk on Fair Play For Cuba.

Mrs. HASSER said that she had no definite information concerning these statements by ROBBINS, and related that it was her impression ROBBINS was a former physical education teacher at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Previous investigation concerning OSWALD at Antioch College failed to reflect he was known at this college or had ever attended there. Recent articles appearing in local newspapers this area, made mention OSWALD had attended Antioch College.

CI 105-2505
WG:LM

On December 2, 1963, Mrs. MILDRED KIRK, Deputy Clerk, Scioto County, Portsmouth, Ohio, furnished SA WILFRED GOODWIN the following information:

HARRY KYLE, an attorney at Xenia, Ohio, is an associate of her son. KYLE represented the barber, name unknown to Mrs. KIRK, who was involved in the racial matter at Yellow Springs, Ohio, when he declined to cut the hair for persons of the Negro race.

KYLE told Mrs. KIRK's son that when he saw OSWALD on television, he thought he recognized OSWALD, and after reflecting on the matter, is certain that he recalls OSWALD as having been one of the pickets in front of the barber shop operated by his client.

Mrs. KIRK also was of the opinion that he had told her son that the checks which OSWALD was reported to be receiving were from either someone at Antioch College or possibly directly from Cuba.

Mrs. KIRK has no first-hand information concerning this matter.

CI 105-2505
BDM/bae

On December 3, 1963, Mr. HARRY W. KYLE, Attorney-at-Law, 241 Hill Street, Xenia, Ohio, advised SA BERNARD D. MALONEY he has represented LOUIS GEGNER, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in fight against attacks of discrimination at Gegner's Barber Shop, where demonstrations have been staged in protest.

He said he was not acquainted with OSWALD, but following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and mention being made of OSWALD, he felt he heard the name before with reference to picketing or agitation behind the picketing at Gegner's Barber Shop, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He said he had no definite information to support this, and stated that should he later recall where he heard the name before, he would so advise the FBI at Dayton, Ohio.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 110

Pages Withheld: 15-19

CI 105-2505
TBE/bae

ARTHUR GRANDALL HAZARD MASON
Who Was in Mexico City
September, 1963

ARTHUR GRANDALL HAZARD MASON, 216 Eaton Road, Hamilton, Ohio, with permanent address of Box 1766, Coral Gables 34, Florida, was interviewed by SA ERNEST T. CLARKE, on November22, 1963, at Hamilton, and furnished the following information:

MASON does not know and does not recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, except as he appeared on television programs following the assassination of the President. He is on an extended vacation trip and has been travelling about the country. He was in New Orleans from about September 13 until September 17, 1963, where he stayed at the Monteleone Hotel prior to travel to Mexico City. His passport had expired on September 15, 1963, and onnSeptember 16, 1963, he got it renewed in New Orleans. He applied for and received a visa for a tourist visit to Mexico at an office of the Mexican Government at New Orleans on September 14 or September 16, 1963. He planned to leave New Orleans via air, flight number and airline not recalled. On September 16, 1963, however, this flight was cancelled because of a hurricane over the Gulf area. He left New Orleans about 7:00 P.M., September 17, 1963, flight and airlines not recalled, and flew directly, non-stop, to Mexico City, Mexico, where he stayed at the Monte Cassino Hotel.

Mr. MASON resides on a yacht, and has permanent residence at the above-stated address in Florida. He was formerly employed at the Ohio Casualty Company in Hamilton, Ohio. Following a divorce from his wife, MARGARET MASON, in February, 1963, he left his position and has been vacationing. He was born October 29, 1919, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, is a graduate of Harvard Business School, and is self-employed as an accountant. He advised that he has never been arrested. He had just returned from the Interlochen Music Center, Interlochen, Michigan, where he spent Thanksgiving with his son, JOHN MASON, who attends the center.

APPENDIX

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

COLUMBUS, OHIO CHAPTER

A confidential informant advised on December 3, 1951 that at a meeting of the Franklin County, Ohio Section of the Communist Party at Columbus, Ohio November 29, 1951, it was decided that the matter of forming a Columbus Chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) would be taken up at a meeting of the Ohio State Board of the Communist Party.

This informant further reported on March 5, 1952 that the formation of the Columbus Chapter of the WILPF was discussed at a meeting of interested women January 31, 1952, at which the aims and purposes of the WILPF were read from literature issued by the international organization. According to this informant, Communist Party members in Columbus believed this group should be organized and developed into a Communist Party front organization.

It was reported by this informant on May 9, 1957 that the Columbus Chapter of the WILPF continues to function as an active affiliate of the international organization and is primarily interested in the promotion of world peace and disarmament. On this occasion informant advised that the Columbus Chapter of the WILPF at the present time is neither controlled nor infiltrated by members of the Communist Party and that the Communist Party at Columbus has exhibited no recent interest in the group.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 5, 1963

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of Special Agent Thomas B. Estep, Cincinnati, captioned and dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FP

Oswald Studied Russian in Marines

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Lee H. Oswald studied Russian and read Russian newspapers months before his secret flight to the Soviet Union, his former marine corps commanding officer said today.

Oswald also played end on his squadron's football team until he was benched for "talking back" to the quarterback, a marine captain. The accused assassin of President Kennedy was then a private, having been reduced in rank from private forst class by a court-martial.

These details of Oswald's military career, including the first indication that he may have planned his abortive defection to the Soviet Union months in advance, were described by former Lieut. John E. Donovan of Washington, now a physics instructor at Ascension Academy in Alexandria, Va. Mr. Donovan, 29 years old, maintains his connection with the Marines as a reserve captain.

Mr. Donovan also provided the first suggestion that Oswald had ever participated in contact sports. He had been described by others as unathletic.

For seven months, from March to September, 1959, Mr. Donovan was Oswald's immediate superior and supervisor at Marine Air Control Squadron 9 at Tustin, Calif., near El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

Mr. Donovan's unit was a small one of six to eight enlisted men who were often assigned to long watches in the relatively intimate and informal setting of a radar air control center.

He said that Oswald was an officer-baiting troublemaker.

"He used to read most of the time," Mr. Donovan recalled, "histories, magazines, books on government, and a Russian newspaper he used to get." He continued:

Oswald Held 'Smart Enough'

"He spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocketbooks or comics for him."

"He was smart enough," Mr. Donovan said. "You have to have a G.C.T. [general classification test] score of 110 to get into radar. That's the same score for getting a commission."

The former commanding officer said that he had to "invite Oswald off the squad" when the 20-year-old private "kept talking back in the huddles" of the Squadron 9 football team.

When Oswald requested an early discharge from the Marine Corps in September, 1959, on the ground of his mother's financial hardship, Mr. Donovan said, other men in the squadron offered to chip in and help him. Oswald turned down thse offers, the officer recalled.

A month later, Oswald turned up in Moscow.

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes" Mr. Donovan said. "He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend several thousand man-hours chainging everything and verifying the destruction of the codes."

"Oswald," Mr. Donovan said, "was a very unpopular man that month."

P/921E

New York Times
12-5-63

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Coming)
OPNAV FORM-2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S D/T GROUP

FROM

TO

C. R. WILSON

SUBJECT

ACTION

REFERENCE

TEXT

DIO9ND TWX 291836Z NOV 63
TO SUPPCEN

SUBJ OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, 165 32 30, EX-PFC, USMCR

REF /A/ DIO-9ND TWX 232044Z
/B/ MARTCOM LTR SER 049 DTD 29 APR 60

REFERENCE /A/ ADVISED SUBJECT,S CASE FILE AT DIO-9ND CROSS REFERENCED TO GORDON, HAROLD SHERWIN /ONI-1176-3/. A REVIEW OF GORDON,S FILE DISCLOSED NO BASIS FOR RELATING IT TO SUBJECT. BELIEVE OSWALD,S FILE WAS INCORRECTLY AND INADVERTENTLY REFERENCED TO GORDON BECAUSE BOTH CASE FILES WERE RETURNED TO DIO-9ND ON THE SAME RETURN TRANSMITTAL, REFERENCE /B/.
END MX

4 Dec 63
USSS-PRS advised of info supra - no relation between Gordon and Subject's file -
J.F.

Cy Court Martials
of 4-11-58 &
6-24-58 obtained + 77

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

Cp-921D4F/dle
3 December 1963

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~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, 1653230, ex-PFC, USMCR (Deceased)

1. On 2 December 1963, Jerome VACEK, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, (Telephone - OXford 4-2475) advised that DONOVAN, John E., CAPT, USMCR (Inactive) may be able to furnish information re Subject during his (Subject's) tour of duty in the Marine Corps. According to VACEK, OSWALD is alleged to have worked for DONOVAN for approximately nine (9) months. DONOVAN is [redacted] reported to be in the Washington, D. C., area.

2. The District of Columbia telephone book lists DONOVAN as residing at 2009 Belmont Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone number 332-7717.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Secret Service were made cognizant of the foregoing on 2 December 1963.

H. V. SCHULTZ

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~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~
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FD-204 (Rev. 8-22-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: DONALD G. HARRIS/njv
Date: 12/2/63

Office: PITTSBURGH

File Number: 105-5070

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RE[illegible]
MAR 23 1964
DESK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: Mrs. PATRICIA A. FERGUSON, Transfer, Pa., advised that while in bar of Leland Hotel, Mansfield, Ohio, on 11/21/63, she overheard unidentified male state, "Mr. KENNEDY is going to be assassinated." On 11/24/63, information received that LEE H. OSWALD alleged to have wife and two children living in Zelienople, Pa., when he left for Russia. Previous investigation reflects ROBERT E. WEBSTER, Zelienople, Pa., left wife and two children in Zelienople, Pa., and he went to Russia in 1959. WEBSTER renounced his U. S. citizenship but returned to United States in 1962. WEBSTER reported to be working at his job in Wellsville, Ohio, on 11/22/63. BUSTER D. MITCHELL, Charleston, W.Va., stated distant relative, LESLIE HOLLINSWORTH from Dallas, Texas, told him about 11/18/63, "You are going to hear something soon that is really going to shock the country." Mrs. MARGARET HOOVER, Martinsburg, Pa., furnished information alleging that in 10/63, she found used Seaboard Airline ticket and piece of paper on her property. She alleged paper contained names of RUBENSTEIN, LEE OSWALD and Dallas, Texas. She alleged ticket and paper belonged to Dr. JULIO C. FERNANDEZ, former resident of Cuba, now schoolteacher, Martinsburg, Pa., Mrs. HOOVER's daughter and son-in-law, advised Mrs. HOOVER has been in highly emotional nervous condition for several years due to marital difficulties. FERNANDEZ interviewed, claims to be anti-Castro, and claims no knowledge of OSWALD. Pittsburgh confidential informants familiar with racial matters, criminal activities and some phases of Communist Party and related activities in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania were contacted and advised they could furnish no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

- P -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CD53

PG 105-5070
DGH/cwf
(1)

DETAILS:

CRANK COMPLAINTS

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. PATRICIA A. FERGUSON, [illegible], Transfer, Pa., employed as a traveling saleslady for Empire Craft, advised SA OLIVER R. HUNTER on November 21, 1963, she and fellow employees were at Mansfield, Ohio, attending sales conferences at the Leland Hotel, where they were also staying.

Mrs. FERGUSON stated that shortly before Midnight, November 21, 1963, at the conclusion of a sales meeting, she and two female associates visited the cocktail lounge at the aforementioned hotel for the purpose of having refreshments. Mrs. FERGUSON noted that she does not indulge in intoxicants.

Shortly after being seated, an unidentified, white male entered the lounge. slowly consumed two highballs at the bar, and then approached their table, requested to join them and sat down at the table. Almost immediately, according to Mrs. FERGUSON, he expressed his dislike for Mr. KENNEDY and his policies, and emphatically remarked, "Mr. KENNEDY is going to be assassinated. I'm not going to do it, but he will be assassinated." Mrs. FERGUSON stated that she and her companions briefly engaged in a heated discussion with this individual, expressing their disfavor with what he was saying. She said that he emphatically used the word "assassinated" on two occasions after making the original remark. After they informed him that they were disgusted with his remarks, they hurriedly left their table and departed from the lounge. Subsequently they discussed the matter with their immediate supervisor, Mr. AL BAUMGARTNER, who was also attending the sales meeting. He suggested that this be reported to the FBI.

During the morning hours of the following day, Mrs. FERGUSON said that she did not have time to report the matter, but upon hearing of the actual assassination of the President at approximately 2:30 P.M., she and the aforementioned companions went to the Manager of the Leland

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(2)

Hotel and apprised him of this individual's remarks and asked him to report it to the FBI. The manager volunteered that he was acquainted with this individual and implied that he was a frequent visitor at the hotel and possibly lived in the Mansfield, Ohio, area. He assured them that he would report the matter.

After departing from Mansfield, later that day, Mrs. FERGUSON and her companions discussed the matter and after agreeing with one another that they were very concerned, they stopped while enroute to Transfer, Pa., at approximately 7:30 P.M., and called the manager of the hotel long distance to determine if he had reported the matter. They talked to him briefly, at which time he stated that he didn't feel as though it was a serious situation and did not intend to report this to the FBI. He further implied that he didn't want the hotel to be involved in this situation.

Mrs. FERGUSON described this individual, who made the above remarks, as a white male; approximately 50 years of age; 5'10" tall; 190 - 200 pounds; blue eyes; bald head with hair around the sides and rear of his head; full, fat face; ugly; backs of both hands spotted with noticeable sores and scars; appeared educated; wore dark suit, white shirt, tie, dark coat; talked with snappy, clipped tones and boasted that he was reared in and knew the area around Mansfield, Ohio, and probably was not a guest at the hotel at the time. She also stated that it was her impression that this individual was not under the influence of liquor at the time.

Mrs. FERGUSON said that she had no additional information of value to offer, but thought it was her duty to report this immediately to the FBI.

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(1)

On November 24, 1963, FRANK MILLER of the "Detroit Free Press," a daily newspaper in Detroit, Michigan, advised that an unidentified Detroit woman contacted him and stated that a relative of hers in Ohio advised that LEE H. OSWALD was reported to have an American-born wife and two children living in Zelienople, Pa., when he left for Russia.

Zelienople, Pa., telephone directories as of November 25, 1963, failed to reflect a listing for OSWALD or his wife.

On November 25, 1963, Chief of Police C. R. EVANS, Zelienople, Pa., advised SA HOBART C. LOVETT that he had no information that OSWALD ever resided in Zelienople, Pa.

It is noted that ROBERT EDWARD WEBSTER, a plastics technician formerly of Zelienople, Pa., and a former employee of the Rand Development Corporation, did leave his wife, MARTHA, and two children, in Zelienople, Pa., when he went to Russia in 1959. WEBSTER renounced his U. S. citizenship, remained in Russia approximately three years and returned to the United States in May, 1962. WEBSTER is presently employed by the Wesco Manufacturing Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

On November 23, 1963, Captain PETER TRAYNOR, Wellsville, Ohio, Police Department, advised that he personally observed WEBSTER at work that day and verified that WEBSTER was working at that plant on November 22, 1963.

On November 26, 1963, BUSTER D. MITCHELL, RD#5, Box 621, Charleston, W.Va., advised SA LEON ROSS GRABEN that he met LESLIE HOLLINSWORTH from Dallas, Texas, on the street in Charleston, W.Va., on November 18 or 19, 1963, and during the conversation, HOLLINSWORTH made the statement, "You are going to hear something soon that is really going to shock the country." MITCHELL claims HOLLINSWORTH made no further comment about the matter and he did not think anymore about the statement until hearing of the President's assassination in Dallas. MITCHELL advised HOLLINSWORTH is his fourth cousin and he has not seen HOLLINSWORTH since about 1940, just after HOLLINSWORTH had been released from prison. MITCHELL stated he did not know HOLLINSWORTH's

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DGH:njv
(2)

address, employment or activity in Dallas. MITCHELL also stated he did not know the present whereabouts of HOLLINSWORTH but assumed he had returned to Dallas, Texas. MITCHELL described HOLLINSWORTH as white, male, age 59, born Beckley, W.Va., 5'10", 175 lbs., and short nose.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

On November 27, 1963, Corporal THEODORE LA ZAR, Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), Hollidaysburg, Pa., advised that at approximately 10:00 p.m. on November 27, 1963, ROBERT STEELE, 316 Brayton Avenue, Altoona, Pa., stopped at the PSP Barracks and advised that he was the brother of MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., and had the following information to offer concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY which he had received from her.

During the third week in October, 1963, Mrs. HOOVER, who lives in a second-story apartment, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., located three items in the dry leaves immediately below her upstairs porch. This porch and Mrs. HOOVER's residence are located at the rear of a lot containing two homes. The home at the rear is occupied by Mrs. HOOVER and the home in the front of the lot, which was formerly occupied by Mrs. HOOVER, is known as 400 E. Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., and for the past two months has been occupied by Dr. JULIO FERNANDEZ, a Cuban refugee, who is presently teaching at the Morrison Cove Junior High School, Martinsburg.

These items consisted of an envelope used for tickets from the Seaboard Airline Railroad Company, Miami, Fla.; a used ticket which was enclosed therein indicating the holder had a coach reservation on the railroad, seat number 48, car number 3E, on a train leaving Miami, Fla., at 12:40 p.m. on September 25, 1963, and arriving in Washington, D.C., the following date. This ticket bore the number, D-214332. Also in the leaves was a throw-away advertisement, commonly used in advertising trailers, which was found by Mrs. HOOVER. Pencilled on the back of this throw-away, which contained no handwriting, were the following notations:

The upper left hand corner contained the name of a club, unrecalled by Mrs. HOOVER, and a six digit number thereunder which contained either an address or a telephone number.

On 11/27/63 at Hollidaysburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emg Date dictated 12/2/63

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In the top middle of the page was the name, LEE OSWALD.

On the right top of the page was the word, RUBENSTEIN.

In the middle of the page were the words, "JACK RUBY."

On the bottom of the page, toward the center, were the words, "Dallas, Texas."

STEELE advised that he was unable to evaluate the information furnished by his sister and suggested that she be contacted in this regard. Trooper LA ZAR advised that he immediately notified the FBI of the receipt of this information.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she is estranged from her husband, JESSE ELVIN HOOVER, who now resides in a trailer court at 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, and that approximately three and one-half months ago she moved from their old residence, 400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, to the rear of that address where she is presently residing in a second-floor apartment over a business establishment which has her current address.

She stated that she and her husband have not reached a financial settlement and that they are partners in the ownership of a trailer business located at her husband's present residence, and also in the ownership of the property just described. She advised that in the latter part of September, 1963, her husband rented her former residence at the front of the property where she now resides, to Dr. JULIO FERNANDEZ, a Spanish teacher in the local junior high school and a Cuban refugee.

She stated that she had not heard Dr. FERNANDEZ, his wife, or any of their three children make any statement indicating that they are pro-Castro or anti-American but that she is not familiar with people of Cuban background and has become quite irritated by them because they burned trash in the back yard, which is almost immediately below her apartment, and because they parked their car at the side of their home rather than along the curb.

She stated that during the third week in October, 1963, she happened to be passing an area immediately below her upstairs porch and in a space approximately twenty feet from the place where the FERNANDEZ family was burning trash a day or two before, she noted several items in the leaves. One of these items was a trailer advertisement throw-away which she believed was for a "Ken-Crest" trailer manufactured somewhere in the State of Kentucky--a trailer that was totally unfamiliar to her, despite the fact that she has been engaged in the trailer business.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emq -8- Date dictated 12/2/63

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On the back of this advertisement, which contained no printed material, were notations in pencil, and in a fine, feminine handwriting. Mrs. HOOVER explained that she was immediately interested in these notations because she felt they either came from the FERNANDEZ family or possibly were notations made by one of her husband's many girl friends and were discarded by the FERNANDEZ family when they were cleaning her former residence. She stated that she was immediately attracted to the middle name written on this advertisement which was that of JACK RUBY because she was thinking in the terms of a woman having this last name as her first name. Further inspection of the back of the paper disclosed the name of an unrecalled night club with its telephone number in the upper left-hand corner of the paper; the name LEE OSWALD in the top center; the name RUBENSTEIN at the right top; and the address Dallas, Texas, toward the bottom and middle of the page.

Mrs. HOOVER explained that beside this advertisement in the leaves was an envelope from the Seaboard Airlines containing a used ticket for a coach reservation from Miami, Fla., to Washington, D.C., on September 25, 1963. She made these last two items available to the FBI, but stated that although she had looked through all her paper, she was unable to locate the trailer advertisement, which she remembered keeping, and which she did try to locate.

Mrs. HOOVER stated she had not thought about any of these items from the time they were discovered until the assassination of President KENNEDY and the death of the accused assassin, LEE OSWALD. Immediately upon hearing of OSWALD's death at the hands of JACK RUBINSTEIN, she recalled finding the advertisement and the ticket; started a search for them; but was only able to locate the ticket and its envelope. She stated she felt that the information which she had found might be of great importance in unraveling the assassination of President KENNEDY and as she did not know what to do with the information advised her brother, ROBERT STEELE, who stated he would notify the State Police at Hollidaysburg.

Mrs. HOOVER advised that although she could not locate the advertisement she was certain she had shown it to her daughter, MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., and that her daughter, a married woman with one child, would recall the incident.

FD-302 (Rev. 12-20-57)

FEDERAL BUREA OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

1

Date 12/2/63

MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she had been unable to locate the trailer advertisement which contained the names of LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY nor had she been able to recall any further information concerning this paper which might be of assistance to investigating officers. She continued to maintain that the paper contained the handwriting which she had previously described.

Interview with _____ File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

on 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. -11- Date dictated 12/2/63

by Special Agents J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN:njv

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

Mrs. MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she is the daughter of Mrs. MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., and that her mother is estranged from her father, JESSE ELVIN HOOVER, who lives in a trailer adjacent to hers (Mrs. KAUFFMAN's).

She stated that about the middle of October, 1963, her mother was extremely upset over the separation from her husband, which had been occasioned by a long series of affairs with other women on the part of Mr. HOOVER, and in this regard had shown her some items which she had found in the leaves beneath her second-story porch and which she first had felt related to her husband's amorous activities but later felt were connected with the family of Dr. FERNANDEZ who now resides at the old family homestead.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated to the best of her recollection the items found by her mother and exhibited to her (Mrs. KAUFFMAN) during the third week in October, 1963, were a used railroad ticket from Miami, Fla., to Washington, D.C., and the envelope which had contained same and an advertisement for a trailer made in some unrecalled state in the South which contained a drawn picture of the trailer and advertising information on one side and pencil handwriting on the blank surface of the other side.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated to the best of her recollection the pencil handwriting had the name of a club on the upper left corner of the page which she recalled as the Silver Bell or the Silver Slipper and a six digit telephone number underneath. In the top middle of the page was the name LEE OSWALD and at the top right the name RUBENSTEIN. In the middle of the page was the name JACK RUBY and at the bottom Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that her mother has been rather upset recently and that she did not place any particular significance on this discovery and did not recall it again until her mother called her to tell her

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emq -12- Date dictated 12/2/63

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that OSWALD, accused assassin of President KENNEDY, had been shot by JACK RUBY. At this time, she stated she recalled seeing the trailer advertisement which her mother had found together with the handwriting thereon, and she felt it might be of significance in regard to the assassination.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated she had absolutely no idea how the items found by her mother reached the location where they were found, and that she did not particularly attribute them to Dr. FERNANDEZ or any member of his family.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-28-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

GERALD KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that he is the husband of MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN and that he has been very much concerned about the investigation being conducted by the FBI concerning the paper found by his mother-in-law, Mrs. MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, and the corroboration by his wife of the finding of this paper. In this regard, he advised that his mother-in-law has been under severe mental stress for many years because of difficulties with her husband; that recently, they had separated and are attempting to secure a divorce; and that his mother-in-law, who is 61 years of age, has been so upset by this strain that he and members of his family feel that she now has a slight mental condition and is not responsible in many areas of her thinking. He advised that his wife is almost totally dominated by her mother; that his wife is highly nervous and has been taking tranquilizers for some time; and that every contact with her mother agitates her condition unfavorably. He stated that for this reason, he has requested his wife to stay away from her mother as much as possible and that not only his wife, but other members of her family refrain from contacting Mrs. HOOVER because she invariably causes trouble among the relationship.

Mr. KAUFFMAN advised that after he had heard that his wife had confirmed information concerning a paper found by her mother allegedly containing the names JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD, he talked to her at considerable length and learned that she was so confused by the matter that she could hardly corroborate information furnished by her mother and in fact, was probably confirming the information only to pacify her mother.

Mr. KAUFFMAN stated that he was certain his wife, if re-interviewed, could clarify the situation and more accurately describe what she had or had not seen on the paper exhibited to her by her mother, now that she had given it more thought.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SAS J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN:njv -14- Date dictated 12/2/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

Mrs. MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that since she was first interviewed she had given considerable thought to the paper exhibited to her by her mother during the third week in October, 1963, and is certain this paper had nothing to do with the assassination of the President. She stated that both she and her mother have been in a highly nervous state since the separation of her parents; that both have been under a doctor's care; and that she is prone to agree with her mother on any statement which her mother makes, simply to avoid a scene.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that she had spent a great deal of time, since last interviewed by the FBI, in endeavoring to recall the back of the trailer advertisement her mother had shown to her during her third week in October, 1963, and that she now believed the only thing written there was the name, JACK RUBY, and Dallas, Texas. She stated she was certain the name, LEE OSWALD, was not on this paper; that the name, RUBENSTEIN, was not on this paper; and that there was some doubt in her mind as to whether or not JACK RUBY's name had been written on the paper, although she was inclined to think it might have been there.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that she had no reason to believe anyone in Martinsburg, Pa., was in any way connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY and in particular, she did not believe that the paper found by her mother and exhibited to her (Mrs. KAUFFMAN) almost two months ago, had any bearing on the matter. She stated that her mother was extremely prone to save any and all papers she found and that she felt if the paper actually contained the name her mother said it contained, she would have been able to produce it.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SAS J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN:njv -15- Date dictated 12/2/63

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PG 105-5070

JEK:njv
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On November 2, 1963, SA RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN discussed the violation, Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code, possibly perpetrated Mrs. HOOVER and Mrs.KAUFFMAN, with Assistant U. S. Attorney ROBERT T. TUCKER who advised he would decline prosecution under this sectionand title due to the emotional instability of the persons involved.

1 Date 12/2/63

Dr. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, 400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., was advised that he did not have to make any statement; that any statement he did make could be used against him in court; and that he was entitled to the advice of his attorney if he so desired.

In response, Dr. FERNANDEZ stated he would be most willing to orally discuss any of his affairs or actions with the FBI and felt that he had absolutely nothing to hide as he was very much pro-American and anti-Castro as were all members of his family. In this regard, he explained that prior to Castro taking over the government in Cuba, there had been many oppressions by the former dictator, BATISTA, and that there had been considerable controversy among his family as to whether BATISTA should be supported by them, particularly as he (FERNANDEZ) was the owner and editor of a number of magazines and newspapers in Cuba including the weekly magazine, "La Nacion," the daily paper, "Diario de Las Villas," and the daily paper, "La Nacion."

He noted that his brother-in-law, ANTONIO LARRAZ, was the Captain of Police for BATISTA and that his sister-in-law, AURORA FERNANDEZ, was the mayor of a small interior town in Cuba under the BATISTA regime. He stated that he and his wife and approximately 99 per cent of the people in Cuba immediately before the fall of the BATISTA regime felt that anyone was to be preferred to BATISTA and hence they were pro-Castro. He compared the situation in Cuba at this period in its history to that of the early HITLER era in Germany when HITLER was approved by almost all the population because of his many needed reforms.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that after CASTRO took over, he and his wife supported CASTRO in their papers in accordance with their thinking previously outlined. As time progressed, CASTRO's reforms became more and more oppressive, and it was not unusual for people of property to be awakened by a group of soldiers in the early hours of the morning, removed from their homes, and everything taken from them. He stated that it was this sort of action which made him and his wife feel it was essential

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SAs J. EDWARD KERN; RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN/emq Date dictated 12/2/63

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to leave Cuba and that they made arrangements for this departure in 1960.

He stated that he had only a tourist's visa in the United States at the present time but that his wife and children had left Cuba, gone to Jamaica, and had entered the United States in 1961 with a resident visa. In this regard, he noted that, following his departure from Cuba, all of his worldly possessions, including the weekly magazine previously mentioned, which was published in Havana, and the daily paper, "Diario de Las Villas," which was published in Santa Clara, and his 7,000 volume personal library were lost.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that upon his entry into the United States both he and his wife endeavored to find employment as they wished to build a new life in the United States and not be dependent upon public funds. He stated that his wife was more successful than he in this regard and that she was employed at a Cuban refugee center in Miami, Fla., from approximately July 1, 1961, to June 1, 1962, when she went to work for the Catholic Welfare in Miami, where she stayed until October 15, 1963. He stated she had resigned from the latter job to join him in Martinsburg, Pa., where he secured a position of Spanish teacher in the Martinsburg Cove Junior High School on September 10, 1963.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he has not been in any way connected with CASTRO or his government nor has any member of his family except as described above; that he would know of no one who might indicate he had such leanings; and that he had no close relatives residing in the United States.

He stated his wife has a brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. ANTONIO LARRAZ, residing at 2311 South West 15th Street, Miami, Fla.; a brother, JOSE LARRAZ, 2443 South West 16th Terrace, Tampa, Fla.; a niece, AURORA LAONZO, 6825 South West 80th Street, Miami, Fla., and that this latter niece is married to one SERGIO FERNANDEZ.

The railroad ticket on the Seaboard Airlines found by Mrs. HOOVER was exhibited to Dr. FERNANDEZ, and he stated that this was the coupon used by his 19 year old son, JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, JR., who is now residing with him in Martinsburg, when the young man made the trip from Miami, Fla., northward. He stated that he had absolutely no knowledge of the trailer advertisement found in his back yard, underneath the upstairs porch of Mrs. HOOVER; that he had never been to Dallas, Texas. nor had any member of his family; that aside from current television and radio broadcasts and newspaper articles he had no knowledge of LEE OSWALD or JACK RUBY (RUBINSTEIN); and that he had no connection with the "Fair Play for Cuba" organization or any other organization of this type.

Dr. FERNANDEZ expressed great sympathy for the American people in their loss of President KENNEDY and stated he would be most willing to furnish any information in his possession concerning this incident or anything which might relate to it but that he had no information in this regard.

Dr. FERNANDEZ, by way of explaining his background, made available to the FBI a list of his educational activities, academic background, and experience which is being maintained in the files of the Pittsburgh Office and which in substance discloses that he received his doctorate in political and economic science from the University of Havana and that he has also studied in Spain and France; that he has edited and founded about ten newspapers and periodicals in Cuba and the United States--the one in the United States being the "Alma Mater" in Tampa, Fla., in 1933, and that he has a number of publications to his credit in Cuba.

The following description of Dr. FERNANDEZ was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	Dr. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ
Address	400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa.
Born	January 3, 1909 Havana, Cuba
Race	White
Sex	Male
Race	Cuban
Height	5' 8"
Weight	180 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black, mixed with gray, curly
Pecularities	Has difficulty with English language and speaks with Spanish accent
Occupation	Spanish teacher
Marital Status	Married
Arrest record	None admitted
Immediate relatives	Wife--EMMA LARRAZ FERNANDEZ, aka, NENA FERNANDEZ Children--JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, JR., age 19 Daughter: WALKYRIA, age, 16 Son: ALEXIS, age 9

PG 105-5070

DGH:njv
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INFORMANT CONTACTS

Pittsburgh confidential informants familiar with racial matters, criminal activities and some phases of Communist Party and related activities in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania were contacted on November 22, 1963 and November 24, 1963, and advised they could furnish no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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AND

MARINE 'WISE GUY'

Oswald Was Troublemaker

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
Star Staff Writer

A Washington man who was Lee H. Oswald's commanding officer in the Marines for about seven months said today the accused assassin of President Kennedy was a "wise guy" who went out of his way to annoy people.

John E. Donovan, 29, of 2009 Belmont road N.W., a physics instructor at Ascension Academy, was a first lieutenant in charge of a six-man section of an air operations interception center. Oswald, he said, was a private under his command from March until September, 1959.

Mother Questions Why Oswald Not Watched. Page A-6

JOHN E. DONOVAN
—Star Staff Photo.

"His revolt was against any kind of authority," said Mr. Donovan, now a captain in Marine Air Control Squadron 24 on week-end Reserve duty here. "He wasn't expelled from society. He expelled himself from it."

Mr. Donovan said Oswald's philosophy is best summed up in the slain ex-Marine's own oft-repeated words, "There are a few of us in the world who know what's going on. The majority haven't got any idea."

Oswald, according to his section commander, was an officer-baiting troublemaker, who practiced the role so assiduously that the rest of the enlisted men warned him to cut it out lest he tar them with the same brush.

"He used to read most of the time," said Mr. Donovan, "history books, magazines and a Russian newspaper he used to get. He also spent a lot of time studying the Russian language. There were no pocket books or comics for him.

"One of his tricks was to lay a trap for some officer, particularly a field grade officer if he could catch one. He'd study up on some particular world political situation and then go up to the officer and say, 'Sir, could you please explain the Venezuelan or Cambodian situation, Sir?'

"He always put a 'Sir' before and after speaking to an officer, but he said it in such a supercilious, pointedly obsequious way that it became an insult rather than a courtesy.

"The poor officer would make a valiant attempt to answer the question, probably not

See OSWALD, Page A-5

college player who was a captain, as quarterback.

"Oswald kept talking back in the huddle, and demanding to know why an officer was running the team and criticizing the plays."

Oswald, who was 20 years old then, antagonized everybody by saying things like, "If the Marines are so smart, why don't they recognize guys like me?" Mr. Donovan said Oswald always claimed he knew more than 90 per cent of the officers and non-coms.

He was dependable on watch, when it was his duty to scan the radar scope for aircraft, but in the long slack periods, he rarely associated with the others in the section, Mr. Donovan said.

"I heard about him before I ever met him," Mr. Donovan signed an [illegible] allegiance to the USSR.

Secret Data Compromised

"That compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes," said Mr. Donovan. "He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend thousands of man-hours changing everything, all the tactical frequencies, and verify the destruction of all the codes.

"Oswald was a very unpopular man that month.

Mr. Donovan is a graduate of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School and studied physics at the University of Dayton after his three-and-a-half years of active duty ended.

Pacific Star
12-2-63

Continued From Page A-1

knowing a whole lot about the specifics of whatever Oswald brought up. Then, Oswald would turn to me and say, 'Sir, what do you think of that, Sir?'

"I knew what he was up to. He was just trying to show off his superior knowledge. He was smart enough. You have to have a GCT (general classification test) score of 110 to get into radar. That's the same score for getting a commission. But you could tell he was a self-educated man because there were rough edges to his knowledge."

Mr. Donovan recalled that he had to ask Oswald to get off the Marine Air Control Squadron 9 football team during the tour of duty at the lighter-than-air base at Tustin, Calif., near the big El Tero Marine air base.

Critical of Officer

"He played end for me," said his commander. "But he confused the squad so badly I had to ask him off the squad. It so happened we had a pretty good college player named Tib Czik, who was a captain, as quarterback.

"Oswald kept talking back in the huddle, and demanding to know why an officer was running the team and criticizing the plays."

Oswald, who was 20 years old then, antagonized everybody by saying things like, "If the Marines are so smart, why don't they recognize guys like me?" Mr. Donovan said Oswald always claimed he knew more than 90 per cent of the officers and non-coms.

He was dependable on watch, when it was his duty to scan the radar scope for aircraft, but in the long slack periods, he rarely associated with the others in the section, Mr. Donovan said.

"I heard about him before I ever met him," Mr. Donovan said. "I had a friend, a lieutenant named Bill Trail, who was the O.D. (officer of the day) in Japan when Oswald got in trouble there. He told me how Oswald had gotten drunk and cursed an officer. We also knew about his court martial for not reporting that he owned a pistol.

"Out of His Mind

"Trail knew Oswald was going to be in my outfit and warned me, 'This guy is a talker. He's out of his mind.'

"I also dated an airline stewardess about that time and found out from her that she had been dating Oswald. She told me, 'That guy is a real nut.'"

When Oswald requested and received a hardship discharge in September, 1959, because his mother needed financial aid, Mr. Donovan said the other men in the squadron offered to help. He turned them down curtly, Mr. Donovan said.

A month later, word reached the squadron that Oswald had turned up in Moscow and signed an instrument of allegiance to the USSR.

Secret Data Compromised

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Mr. Donovan is a graduate of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School and studied physics at the University of Dayton after his three-and-a-half years of active duty ended.

Evening Star
12-2-64

12-1-63 SPECIAL REPORT WASH. STAR, DEC. 1 1963

The Story of Jack Leon Ruby

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 30.—It would be hard to imagine a stranger instrument of vengeance than Jack Leon Ruby, the man who pulled a hammerless .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver from his pocket last Sunday morning and committed murder before the eyes of millions of Americans.

In that split second at 11:20 a.m. (CST) on November 24, 1963, the 52-year-old Dallas strip-joint operator catapulted himself from obscurity into the spotlight.

Before he gunned down Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, last Sunday, Ruby might well have been considered the least likely man in all of Texas to commit such an act.

This was no hard-jawed enforcer of the eye-for-an-eye code. Around the Dallas bars and girlie clubs they called him the "Chicago cowboy" and regarded him as a back-slapping, garrulous pest with a yen for

JACK LEON RUBY

"class" and a great desire to hang around Dallas policemen.

To their lasting shame, they let him.

Today, Jack Ruby languishes alone in a cell of the county jail overlooking the spot, only a few feet away, where two bullets ended the President's life.

Waiting for the justice he denied to Oswald, Ruby spends his time worrying about whether his friends are mad at him and occasionally calling his night clubs to check up on business.

He also has begun writing his memoirs. Sheriff Bill Decker said, "I haven't read what he has written. I assume that he believes he can sell the memoirs because of the notoriety. . . ."

His conversation with jailers generally revolves around one question: Does the public approve his decision to shoot Oswald?

Ruby was born Jack Rubenstein, one of eight children of immigrant Polish parents, on March 25, 1911, in a tough west side section of Chicago. His father, a hard-working carpenter and an orthodox Jew, died five years ago at the age of 88 and his mother died in an institution in Illinois.

What little is known of his childhood comes from his short, gray-haired sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, 54, of 3029 Rawlins street, in Dallas. Mrs. Grant, a divorcee, recently underwent major surgery and is now in a highly nervous state.

She earns her living as manager of one of Ruby's two Dallas night clubs, the Vegas, at 3508 Oaklawn street. But she has been seen little in public since last Sunday night when she went tearfully to police headquarters, wearing a white veil, to see her brother in the cell-block just vacated by Oswald.

Her description is that of a large family in poor circumstances which spawned in Jack a fierce desire for social acceptance.

Ruby's education was limited and he learned more of how to survive among the Irish and Polish roughnecks of his milieu than he did of books and more conventional means of advancement.

Early in life, he learned to use his fists and he grew up to be a man who was proud of his physique even after his paunch had thickened and his hair grew thin. They called him "Sparky" around the ghetto of Roosevelt avenue and Peoria streets

Continued on Page A-8, Col. 1

Ruby: From the West S

Continued From Page A-1

because of his prowes at street-fighting.

Eva Grant said it was her brother's great pride as a teenager to protect her, his older sister, from the neighborhood thugs and oglers. Of the eight Rubinstein children, five managed to escape the environment of their youth. One brother, Earl, changed his name to Rubin and moved to Detroit.

Jack was not one of the five to whom schooling appealed, Eva said.

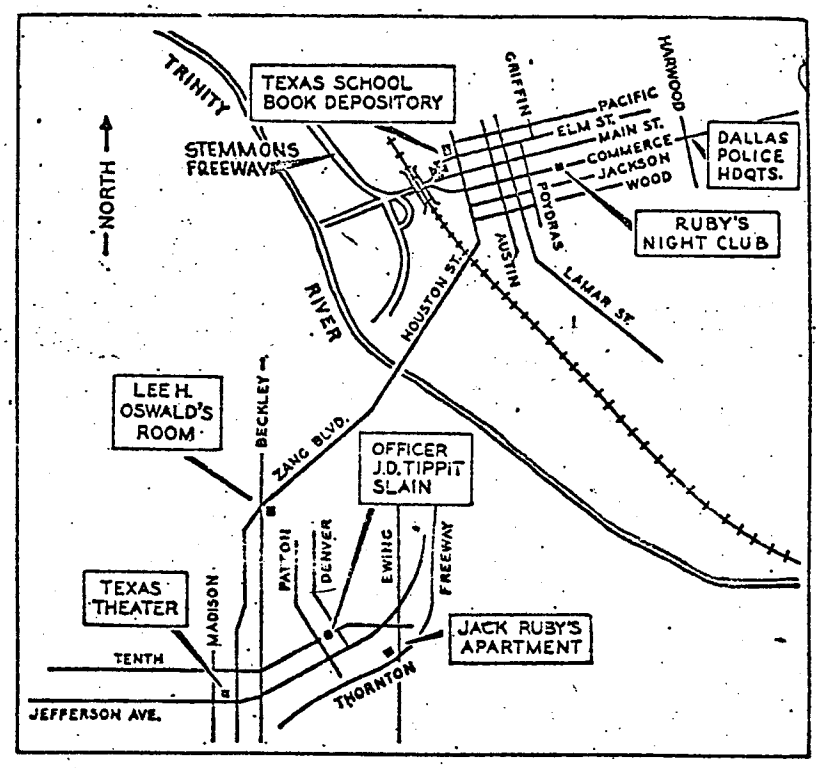
Instead, when he was 16, he became known as "champion gate crasher" at Chicago Stadium, Soldier's Field and the Cub's ballpack. It was his boast that in 1926, he went to Soldier's Field with 11 other kids on a bet that he could get all 12 into the game without tickets.

He pulled the stunt off, and earned $20 hawking hot dogs and pop while watching the game. He also often has boasted that he gate-crashed the Dempsey-Tunney fight.

He has no known police record in Chicago, either as Rubenstein or Ruby, but police there recall him as a gambler, ticket scapler, labor organizer and a man on the fringe of mob activities. A police captain remembers him as a loiterer in the notorious Maxwell district, but said he also liked to hang around policemen.

He frequented cheap nightclubs and gymnasiums, where he watched fighters working out.

In 1937, Ruby teamed up with a close friend and neighbor, a lawyer named Leon R. Cooke. The two organized a union of scrap iron dealers and junk handlers.



This is the section of downtown Dallas, Tex., where President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, setting loose a chain of events that led to the deaths of a Dallas policeman and the President's accused murderer. The focal points are designated above with the black cross marking the spot where President Kennedy was killed. The map covers an area of only four miles.—Star Staff Map.

Partner Murdered

This association came to an abrupt end when Cooke was shot to death in the union office. John Martin, the union president and one-time associate of bootlegger Terry Druggan, was accused, but claimed self-defense and was acquitted. Much of the information police received about the shooting came from the young union secretary, Ruby. Ruby was held in jail overnight but was not charged.

Early in 1940, the union dropped Ruby on the grounds that he was "too temperamental and not good for the union."

Little is known about his life from then until may 21, 1943, when Ruby was inducted into to swimming and working out on the punching bag and weights at the YMCA. He kept a pair of bar bells beside his bed.

Fond of Dogs

He is fond of dogs and kept two of those he owned in a backroom of the Carousel.

Gruff-speaking, gregarious, yearning for acceptance, quick to fight or take offense, Ruby seemed to have no active interest in politics except to be noisily in the corner of whoever was President.

A brunette strip-tease entertainer known as "Cindy Embers" said he banned Kennedy jokes in his night spot and tried to attack her husband one night for a relatively mild sally.

Another stripper, Janet Conforto, known on the runway as cards reading, "Jack Ruby—Carousel," to some out-of-town newsmen. He also handed cards to District Attorney Henry Wade, the county prosecutor, who came to draw up the murder charges against Oswald, and to Justice of the Peace David Johnson, who was there to conduct the preliminary hearing.

Paid Little Heed

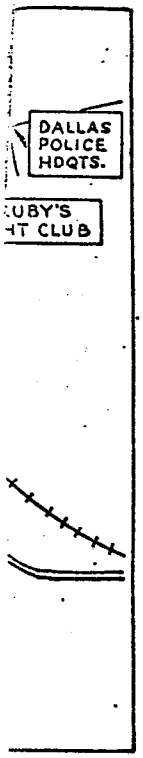
He introduced himself to one reporter as a translator for the Jewish press. To others he acted as if he were Dallas' official greeter. It seems clear that police paid him little heed because his face was familiar. One officer says he asked Ruby what he was doing there and Ruby replied, "Oh, I brought the sandwiches."

On four separate occasions that Friday night, Oswald was brought out of the homicide took the microphone and began detailing the evidence against the prisoner and said that Oswald belonged to a committee dedicated to freeing Cuba, Ruby interrupted. He said Mr. Wade was wrong, that Oswald "belongs to that Communist outfit (the Fair Play for Cuba Committee)."

Eva Grant recalls that her brother telephoned her six times during the day, the last time at 12:40 a.m. before leaving police headquarters.

When Oswald was put in the top-floor cell-block for the night, Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was asked by newsmen to give them advance notice of when the prisoner would be moved to the county jail next day. The announcement was made that the transfer would be accomplished at 10 a.m. Sunday.

Side of Chicago to Dallas



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apartment pool. A neighbor said, "I saw him coming up the stairs with a handful of laundry. I said 'hello' but he didn't answer me."

Mr. Senator said he had some scrambled eggs for breakfast and then put his dachshund, Sheba, into his car to go down to the Carousel.

Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, said Ruby had set out to send a $25 money order to a Carousel girl who needed the money to pay for rent in Fort Worth. He carried his pistol in his pocket because he had several thousand dollars in the car, according to Mr. Howard.

While Ruby was on this errand, Chief Curry called the press into his office and disclosed news of the threats against Oswald's life. He would have moved Oswald during the night, he said, "but I didn't want to double-cross you people."

He said Oswald would be taken by elevator to the basement and there be put into the armored car. With this notice, photographers, TV cameramen, radiomen and reporters raced for the basement and set up a double line flanking the path Oswald and his guards would take.

Gets on Elevator

At about 11:16 a.m., Oswald emerged from his cell manacled to two big detectives. Capt. Fritz led the way and the entourage got on the elevator to descend.

At that moment, according to attorney Howard, Ruby had been to Western Union and had driven out of his way to pass where President Kennedy was killed. Later, he had planned to place flowers at the scene, as hundreds have done.

As Oswald was getting on the elevator, Jack Ruby arrived at the Main street entrance to police headquarters where a ramp goes into the garage. Ruby told Mr. Howard the policeman on guard there was distracted by a squad car. "I walked past them and I guess they didn't notice," he said.

This reporter was standing in the garage with the others watching as Capt. Fritz emerged and several voices shouted, "Here he comes." Ruby has told his lawyer he walked up to the line of newsmen from behind at that exact moment. It was 11:20 a.m.

From my vantage point five feet to Ruby's left, I saw a squat figure in a dark suit and a brown hat dart across the white-faced police cordon while Oswald was rushed into an ambulance and Ruby to a cell.

At Parkland Hospital, physicians quickly saw that Oswald was dying. Ruby had jammed the muzzle of his pistol so tightly into his abdomen that there was a two-inch powder burn n his sweater. The bullet had pierced his liver and several large arteries. Oswald never regained consciousness. At 1:07 p.m., he died in the room next to the one where the President breathed his last.

After Oswald had been taken to the hospital, this reporter by happenstance was the first one to run upstairs to Chief Curry's office. He did not know until then what had happened below.

The chief, grayfaced and in a trembling voice, called newsmen in at 1:27 p.m. and announced that Oswald was dead. He said Ruby would be charged with murder.

Reactions

Assistant District Attorney [illegible] "thought he'd be the idol of America in two seconds but he misjudged things."

Mr. Howard was called to police headquarters, accepted the case and pronounced Ruby a "fine man."

Mr. Senator said his friend had been put in a state of shock by the President's assassination.

Mrs. Grant said her brother was a "good American" who had gotten upset by the President's death.

Herbert Kelly, chef at the Carousel, said, "Patriotic he wasn't, a police buff he was. If he did kill Oswald for revenge, I believe it was more over Pvt. Tippit than over President Kennedy.

Given Hearing

In his first statement to police, Ruby did it because he "couldn't stand the thought of Jackie (Mrs. Kennedy) undergoing the torment of attending Oswald's trial."

After, Ruby was given a preliminary hearing, the [illegible] Attorney Howard quoted him as saying:

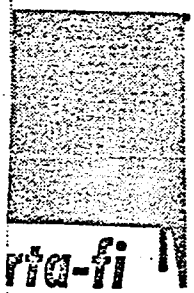
"He (Oswald) was smirking and so cocky and acted so proud of what he had done I couldn't get it out of my mind. I could not forget the Communists had sent him to kill our President. I could not forget how Jackie had suffered and that Caroline and John wouldn't have a daddy any more."

Mr. Howard brought a psychiatrist, Dr. John T. Holbrook of Beverly Hills Sanitarium, to examine Ruby. Next day, without prior announcement, Ruby was spirited from headquarters to the jail. Sheriff Decker got him into a cell alone with dispatch and there he remains today.

Prosecutor Wade, 47, who was wounded Gov. John Connally's roommate at the University of Texas, said he would ask for the electric chair for Ruby.

Mr. Howard is considering two moves: a request for a sanity hearing and a request for a change of venue. He said he

ABBINGTON
porary Walnut



- AM/FM/FM stereo star tuner
- 20 watts peak power, 10 watts music power
- 4-speed automatic record changer with General Electric tonal 1-tone arm
- Loudness, channel balance, bass and treble controls
- 27" high, 39¾" wide, 16" deep.

rio-fi

TRUCKLOAD PRICES

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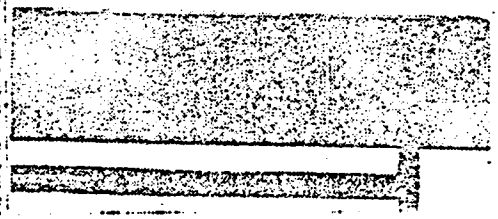
porary Walnut



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Another stripper, Janet Conforto, known on the runway as "Jada," swore out a peace bond on November 1 before Justice of the Peace W. L. Richburg against Ruby. The proprietor of the Carousel, she said, had threatened to burn up $10,000 worth of her costumes in a salary dispute.

He has a quick temper, she says, but also could be kind and generous.

George Senator, 50, a friend for eight years, who moved into Ruby's apartment a month ago, probably knows more than anyone else about Ruby's movements in the hours before and after the death of President Kennedy.

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On four separate occasions that Friday night, Oswald was brought out of the homicide squad room and passed within inches of the shouting, crowding press—and, presumably, Ruby.

On Saturday, the questioning of Oswald continued and the press corps multiplied. Ruby was back again with more cards and some sandwiches for the men at the station. He busied himself in other ways until Oswald was brought forth for an 11 p.m. confrontation with the press in the basement lineup room and then taken back to his cell.

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Told of Threat

At 7 a.m. Sunday, Chief Curry got word from the FBI that a phone call had been received saying Oswald would be killed that day, that the prisoner would not reach the county jail alive. Chief Curry ordered special police guard details and directed that an armored car be used for Oswald's 10-block ride. It was decided to check all press credentials and allow no one else near the scene.

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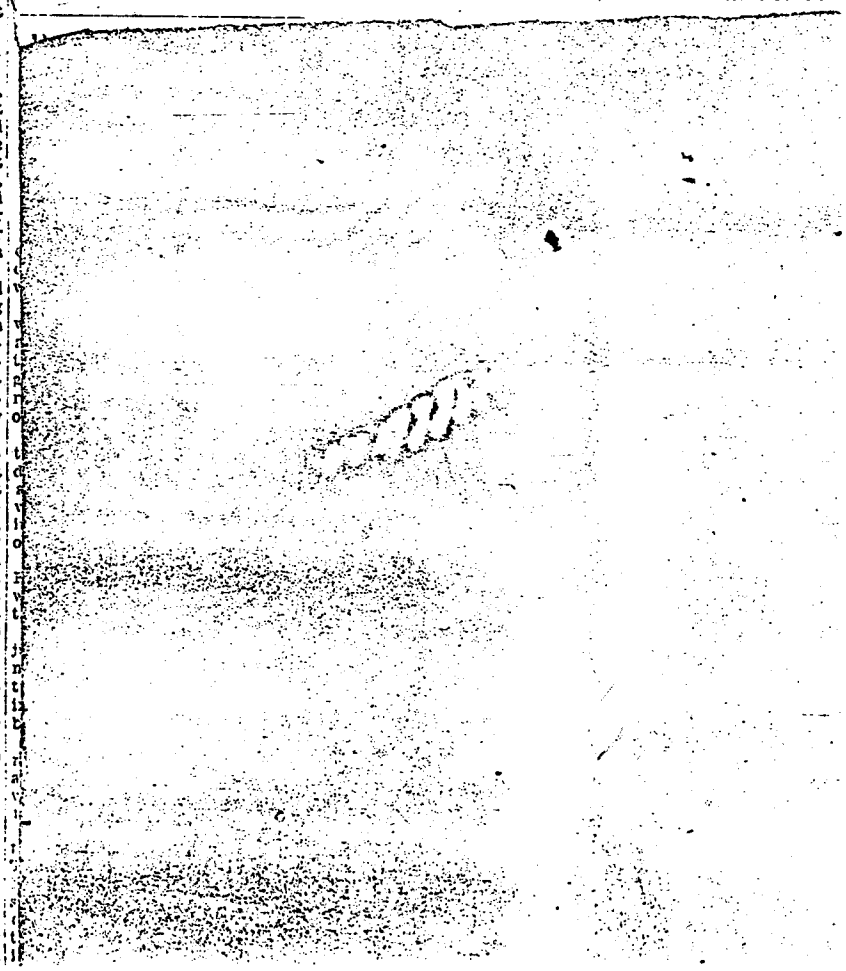
From my vantage point five feet to Ruby's left, I saw a squat figure in a dark suit and a brown hat dart across the intervening space, and heard rather than saw the shot.

I saw the stricken look of pain and disbelief on Oswald's face as he jack-knifed forward with open mouth and goggling eyes.

Bedlam

Ruby and Oswald went down in a heap together, swarmed under by a shouting cluster of police. It was a bedlam of confusion, rage and fear and man a gun was drawn in reflex b...



private first class and received an honorable discharge at Fort Sheridan, Ill. on February 21, 1946.

Ruby returned to Chicago and for a time frequented gambling spots with a man named Nathan Gumbin until Gumbin was killed in a gangland assassination.

A friend said it was around this time that Ruby changed his name from Rubenstein. District Court records show the new name was authorized on December 30, 1947, by Judge William Cramer. Ruby said the name was shorter and everyone called him that anyway.

Cowboy Attire

As near as can be determined, Ruby took up residence in Dallas about 14 years ago. From the first, he was much taken by life in the West. He wore immaculate cowboy clothes, almost as incongruous in Dallas as they would be in Washington, but later he returned to his favorite wide-brimmed hats and high collars.

He was a flashy dresser, with a sapphire ring on one hand, and a fondness for loud vests.

Tony Zoppi, a Dallas night club writer, says Ruby acted like a frustrated Ziegfeld when he first came here, hanging around the old Plantation Club, and often dashing on stage to take over the mike.

With borrowed investment capital, he soon gravitated into the night-club business with the emphasis on fleshy floor-shows catering to the Dallas convention trade. He acquired the Vegas, in an outlying section, and the Carousel, at 1312½ Commerce street and ran them with an iron hand, often acting as his own bouncer.

To hear Dallas policemen tell it, he became something of a pest to them, but some perhaps brought it on themselves by pausing overlong when they had to check his premises or clientele. The records show that Ruby was called up to explain certain violations of the dance hall ordinance and the ban on Sunday drinking.

Carried Pistol

He was twice apprehended for carrying a concealed weapon, although Ruby never made much of a secret of the fact he often carried a pistol to protect his bankroll. He said it was a hammerless model.

Ruby, who never married so far is is known, prospered in the night-club business. He acquired a four-room apartment in the Marcella, at 223 Ewing street, and furnished it with rather garish Italian provincial pieces.

"I've suffered enough and skimped all my life," he told an associate recently. "I want to live a little."

When their father died in 1958, according to his sister Eva, Ruby was terribly broken up and observed a period of mourning lasting a year, in accordance with the ancient Jewish ritual called the Kad-

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George Senator said, "He kept telling me over and over again about those poor children."

Ruby went to his Synagogue Sherith Israel, at 9401 Douglas street and prayed for the President's family, said Mr. Senator.

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"He was the only one of the sons who did it," said Eva.

In recent months, the 5-foot-9, 210-pound Ruby took [illegible]

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I saw him hand one of his

11-29-63

Weather Forecast

District and vicinity—Clearing with gusty winds this evening and fair later tonight, low 30 to 35. Partly cloudy and windy tomorrow, high in 40s. High today, 62, at 11 a.m.; low, 51, at 2:30 a.m.

Full Report on Page B-4

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

11th Year. No. 333. Phone LI. 3-5000 ★★ WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1963—

SPECIAL REPORT

THE OSWALD STORY

The Man and the Deed—a Report On His Actions and Life

By JERRY O'LEARY, Jr.
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 29.—A week ago today, early in the morning, Lee Harvey Oswald got quietly out of the bed he shared with his 22-year-old Russian wife. Mrs. Oswald slept on. Nor did he waken his infant daughters, June, 22 months, in her crib, or Rachel, 6 weeks, in her bassinet in the same room.

It was about 7 a.m. when Oswald made himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen of the green rambler at 2515 West Fifth street in the town of Irving, Tex. He moved so quietly that he did not disturb the owner of the house, Ruth Paine, or her two small children.

Dressed in a brownish shirt and nondescript trousers, the 24-year-old Oswald left the house and went into the garage where most of his family's effects were stored. He got a long, narrow parcel, wrapped in paper the night before. Then he set out on foot in the drizzling rain toward the home a few blocks away of B. Wesley Frazier, 19, who owned a battered old Chevrolet and worked where Oswald worked.

As Oswald strode along to meet Frazier as they had arranged, anyone who noticed would have thought him an unremarkable man.

A Taciturn Man

He had brown, wiry hair, beginning to thin on his high, square brow near the part he wore on the left. His skin was somewhat rough, as though once ravaged by acne. His eyebrows were dark and well defined over hooded, slightly slant[illegible] eyes. His nose was [illegible]

Truly said. "His landlady (Mrs. Paine) called me because her neighbor has a brother working here. She told me she had a nice young man living at her house who needed a job because his wife had one child and expected another any day.

"He filled out the application. It just gave his name and address and said he had served three years in the Marines and had an honorable discharge."

Mr. Truly said he doesn't check references on the boys in his warehouse because it takes too long and there is a high turnover. He said Oswald impressed him as a steady but average worker.

"He didn't appear like the others," said Mr. Truly. "He didn't talk much except about the stock, but I used to ask him about the baby he was expecting when he came to work here."

Mr. Truly said he is not conscious of seeing Oswald come into the building that morning, therefore he cannot throw any light on the parcel. Looking back, he said he was not aware that he saw Oswald going about his duties that morning.

The employes of the school book depository, like nearly all the rest of the Dallas area's one-million-plus residents, were excited at the prospect of seeing the President and Mrs. Kennedy that day.

Mr. Truly, his warehousemen and the girls in the office on the second floor knew from the newspapers, television and radio that President Kennedy's motorcade was going [illegible]

home a few blocks away of R. Wesley Frazier, 19, who owned a battered old Chevrolet and worked where Oswald worked.

As Oswald strode along to meet Frazier as they had arranged, anyone who noticed would have thought him an unremarkable man.

A Taciturn Man

He had brown, wiry hair, beginning to thin on his high, square brow near the part he wore on the left. His skin was somewhat rough, as though once ravaged by acne. His eyebrows were dark and well defined over hooded, slightly slanting eyes. His nose was aquiline over a dominant upper lip. But his most distinguishing feature was his mouth, pursed and tight and slightly twisted to the right.

The two young men got into Frazier's car and started driving the 12 miles east to downtown Dallas. Irving much resembles Springfield, Va., and bears about the same relationship to Dallas as that community does to Washington.

Mr. Frazier knew Oswald as a taciturn man who would talk about his babies but little else. He recalls that he confined the conversation on the 45-minute drive to remarking upon the parcel Oswald was carrying.

Oswald told Mr. Frazier the package contained window shades. If Mr. Frazier thought that a remarkable thing for Oswald to take to work, he did not say so.

The world now knows that the FBI and Dallas police are convinced that the package contained a 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Carcano Italian army carbine equipped with a four-power telescopic sight, bought from a Chicago mail order house for $12.58.

Mr. Frazier found a parking place in Dallas promptly at 8 a.m.

The two young men walked into the seven-story, orange-brick building at Elm and Houston streets, where both were employed as warehousemen for the Texas School Book Depository.

All Arrived

Their supervisor, R. S. Truly, noted their arrival with satisfaction. Mr. Truly, a middle-aged native of Hubbard, Tex., said he has 19 boys working for him and he generally checks about 8 o'clock to see if all have arrived. This day, they had.

Oswald was one of his newest boys, interviewed on October 15 and hired the next day for $1.25 an hour to fill book orders from the bulging bins in the storerooms above the first floor.

"I remember talking to him," Mr. Truly said he is not certain of seeing Oswald come into the building that morning, therefore he cannot throw any light on the parcel. Looking back, he said he was not aware that he saw Oswald going about his duties that morning.

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Mr. Truly, his warehousemen and the girls in the office on the second floor knew from the newspapers, television and radio that President Kennedy's motorcade was going to come down Main street, turn right for a short block on Houston to Elm before turning toward the R. L. Thornton freeway right in front of the warehouse.

"They talked about it all morning and they were glad the parade was coming by during the lunch hour so they wouldn't have to worry about missing any of it," Mr. Truly said.

Back in Irving

While the people of Dallas began getting themselves into position to welcome the President along the parade route decided upon four days before, the rest of the household woke up at the house in Irving.

Mrs. Paine, 31, an energetic, well-spoken and attractive alumna of Antioch College and the University of Pennsylvania, switched on the television to watch President Kennedy's appearances with his wife at a breakfast in Fort Worth and the tumultous welcome he received when his big plane, Air Force One, landed at Dallas' Love Field.

Marina Oswald, a blond, hazel-eyed, pretty pharmacist the ex-Marine had met and married in the Soviet Union, awoke and came into the living room to watch the Kennedys on television.

"Marina thanked me for turning the set on and watching the Kennedys seemed to put her in a fine mood," said Mrs. Paine. Obviously she was and is Marina Oswald's main anchor in this strange land.

"Marina speaks little or no English and I speak Russian, but not as well as Lee did," Mrs. Paine said. "I was hoping to improve my Russian well enough to teach later on."

Mrs. Paine didn't say so but Marina Oswald and the children were living in the house on West Fifth street virtually as charity cases. Lee Oswald never paid any rent nor contributed to his family's

Continued on Page A-6, Col. 1.

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Continued on Page A-8, Col. 1.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Oswald: Tragedy Took Sha

Continued From Page A-1

support during the whole time, although there was sort of an understanding that the arrangement was temporary.

"We first met the Oswalds at a party in Dallas last February," said Mrs. Paine. "I'd studied Russian in college and we naturally gravitated together because of this."

Mrs. Paine said the Oswalds moved in early this fall, putting most of their possessions in the garage. There were three of them then; Rachel was born in October.

Lee Oswald was seldom there. When he was, Mrs. Paine said, he liked to talk politics. He claimed to be a Marxist and was proud of his ability to discuss communism, Trotskyism and socialism. He used to bring home a few books and magazines on these matters, including copies of The Worker.

When the Oswalds moved into her house in September, they had arrived from New Orleans broke, Mrs. Paine recalled. Lee had stayed behind in New Orleans, to "clear up" a few things there and said he would follow to Texas as soon as he had some cash.

Trip to Mexico

Actually, the FBI has learned, he entered Mexico on September 26 by way of Nuevo Laredo, using a tourist card, and made his way to Mexico City where he visited the consulates of Soviet Russia and Cuba. A Mexican newspaper, Excelsior, has reported Oswald got into shouting matches with officials at both consulates when they told him he would have to wait for visas to visit those countries.

Border patrol records indicate Oswald crossed from Laredo, Tex., into Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, while driving a station wagon.

No source known to the FBI or Dallas police has reported anything about Oswald's owning a car after he returned to Texas on October 3 or before he made the trip.

Investigators say he may have stolen a car and sold it. They also are puzzled by Mrs. Paine's statement that Oswald had obtained a learner's permit and had asked her to teach him to drive.

Lee Oswald re-entered the United States on October 3. He appeared in Dallas and [illegible] Marina that he scratch the number out of my book. He was very angry with her but she was upset that he was living under an assumed name. She didn't know why and it worried her.

"The next day, Wednesday, he didn't call at all, and this was unusual because he had been calling daily. Then on Thursday, November 21, he arrived unexpectedly and had dinner with us."

Mrs. Paine said this unexpected appearance might have been wondered at except that she and Marina both took it as a peace gesture—that Lee was making up from the argument.

"I remember that he went out in the garage," Mrs. Payne said, "because he left the light on there when he went to bed at 9 p.m. I don't know what he did out there but I went out later myself to paint some furniture."

Mrs. Paine said she had never seen a rifle or a parcel like that Lee took to work next day. Later, Marina told investigators she had seen her husband's rifle in the garage at some earlier time but not recently.

The Motorcade

As Marina and Ruth watched, 5,000 Dallas citizens gave the Kennedys a joyous and uninhibited welcome at the airport. Mrs. Kennedy got a bouquet of red roses from a reception committee. At 11:50 a.m., the motorcade started into Dallas.

The rain had stopped nearly two hours before and the bubbletop was taken off the President's Lincoln convertible in the warm Texas sun. President and Mrs. Kennedy took the back seats and were joined on the jump seats by Gov. John Connally and his wife, Nellie.

For half an hour the motorcade wound its way through the skyscrapers of downtown Dallas at a 25 to 30 mph clip.

At noon, Mr. Truly and his warehouse crew took their lunch break, most of them going out onto the street where Texans were lined up 12 deep for many blocks to cheer the visitors.

No one in the Texas School Book Depository recalls seeing Lee Oswald at this time. But police have reconstructed his movements. This is what they have found:

When the time was near for the President's car to pass, Lee

Oswald's funeral service in Fort Worth was attended by Marina (left), holding a daughter, June Lee, 22 months old, a brother, and his mother, Marguerite Oswald, holding her daughter, Rachel, 5 weeks old.—AP Wirephoto.

for Marina," said Mrs. Paine. "She was filled with grief for the President. She said to me, 'how terrible for Mrs. Kennedy with no father for the children.'"

Meanwhile, back at the scene of the tragedy, police had collected their wits and found a boy who reported seeing a man leave the building.

A radio alarm went out to all police cars at 12:36 p.m. for a white man, 5 feet 10 and 160 to 165 pounds—remarkably accurate description of Oswald, who was 5 feet 9 and 160 pounds.

With the aid of Mr. Truly, police checked all employes of the warehouse and found Oswald was the only one missing. "I got the Irving address from the files and we completed his description," Mr. Truly recalled.

Less than ten minutes after the President was shot, Oswald lost himself in the crowd surg- called for help on the slain Tippit's radio.

Oswald was seen by some service station personnel in Oakcliff running from where he is said to have shot the policeman. Police later found his jacket and three pistol casings in a vacant lot through which he passed.

It was 1:45 p.m. when Julie Postal, cashier at the Texas Theater, 231 West Jefferson street, saw Oswald dart into the theater without buying a ticket. She said she was so upset about the President that she paid no heed at first.

But five minutes later, when Johnny Brewer, a shoe store manager, told her he had seen somebody fleeing from the police go into the theater, Mrs. Postal called police.

"Was it Hell" was on the screen when the cops charged into the theater at 1:35 p.m. and Pvt. N. R. McDonald spotted Oswald when the house lights came on. "This is it," screamed Oswald, raising his

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Investigators say he may have stolen a car and sold it. They also are puzzled by Mrs. Paine's statement that Oswald had obtained a learner's permit and had asked her to teach him to drive.

Lee Oswald re-entered the United States on October 3. He appeared in Dallas and telephoned Marina that he was going to get a job and would send for her as soon as he could. Then he went to a brick rooming house at 1026 North Beckley street, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, who cater to 16 young bachelors at the going rate of $8 a week.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper, said he checked in on October 14 under the name of "O. H. Lee," one of two aliases the FBI and police now know Oswald used. The other pseudonym is "A. Hidell." The Mannlicher rifle was sent to "A. Hidell" at a Dallas post office box last March 20, but the handwriting on the order is that of Lee Oswald.

The youthful roomer came to the house on foot with one satchel and some clothes on hangers, Mrs. Roberts recalled. "I showed him two rooms and he picked this one," she said, pointing to a 6x14 cubicle off the dining room and separated from it by double doors.

The room was painted baby blue with white curtains. It contained a small bed, cramped against the wall, two dressers, a floor lamp, a bare ceiling bulb and two throw rugs.

It was here that police found a holster for a .38 caliber pistol and some Communist literature.

'That Doesn't Matter'

Mrs. Roberts said she knew him only as "Lee" and could never get him to give her the name or address of a relative. She said he told her, "that doesn't matter any more." His fellow roomers thought him peculiar and standoffish, a man they could not get to know.

Bobby Palmer, a construction worker, said once in a while "Lee" would watch television with the others after coming home at 5:30 or 6, but he didn't do it often. Mrs. Roberts said he usually closed his door and made a meal of some milk and cold cuts he kept in the rooming house refrigerator. She described him as fidgety, but quiet and neat.

It was Lee's habit to use the rooming house telephone in the hall and to speak on it in a foreign tongue, according to Mr. Johnson, a carpenter. "I'm pretty sure it was Russian," he added.

Mrs. Paine said Marina knew her husband's telephone number [illegible] where he lived in [illegible]

For half an hour the motorcade wound its way through the skyscrapers of downtown Dallas at a 25 to 30 mph clip.

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No one in the Texas School Book Depository recalls seeing Lee Oswald at this time. But police have reconstructed his movements. This is what they have found:

When the time was near for the President's car to pass, Lee Oswald quietly made his way up to the 6th floor storage room. He raised a window nearest the spot where the parade route turned from Houston street to go beneath an underpass. Here the President's car would have to slow down to about 15 miles per hour the turn. Oswald made himself a sniper's nest of book cartons, unwrapped his rifle and waited.

Later, police found his palm prints on the boxes and found three empty cartridge casings amid the remnants of a chicken dinner in a bag and soft drink bottle. Mr. Truly believes the lunch was not Oswald's.

At 12:30 p.m. central standard time, right on schedule, the entourage swung onto Houston street and the crowd roared. Mr. Truly craned his neck for a better view.

A Shot Rang Out

As the President's car passed the building toward the Fort Worth freeway, Mr. Kennedy was replying to a pleasantry by Mrs. Connally when a shot rang out. The sniper, working the bolt swiftly and surely, fired twice more. The range was 75 yards but the sniper's aim was true. Mr. Kennedy toppled over, mortally wounded, without ever knowing what hit him. Gov. Connally also fell wounded and the presidential car sped away toward a hospital.

Mr. Truly looked around and concluded that the shots had come from further down the street. A news photographer looked up and saw a man withdrawn rifle from the 6th floor window of the depository. Police drew their guns and raced madly about as many of the crowd took cover or fell to the ground in fear.

Police say Lee Oswald dashed down one flight of stairs and hid the rifle behind some book crates on the fifth floor landing.

Mr. Truly said a young policeman dashed up to him and shouted, "Where's the stairway?"

"I'll show you," Mr. Truly said, and he led the policeman up to the second floor. Gun in hand, the policeman began checking offices and rooms and ran squarely into Oswald in the employes' lunchroom.

Mr. Truly said the policeman held his gun on Oswald as he [illegible] against a counter leave [illegible]

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With the aid of Mr. Truly, police checked all employes of the warehouse and found Oswald was the only one missing. "I got the Irving address from the files and we completed his description," Mr. Truly recalled.

Less than ten minutes after the President was shot, Oswald lost himself in the crowd surging around the area. He walked a block north of Pacific street and then turned east for six blocks before doubling back to Elm.

Catches Bus

There he tapped on the door of a bus driven by C. J. DeWatters, 45. The driver estimates it was 12:40 p.m.

When the bus got to the intersection of Poydras and Elm streets and was blocked by the massive traffic jam that followed the President's assassination, Oswald left the bus.

He hurried to the Greyhound Bus terminal at the corner of Lamar and Commerce, only two blocks from the scene of the crime, and hailed the cab of William Wayne Whaley, 58, who won the Navy Cross at Iwo Jima.

Mr. Whaley said he noticed nothing unusual in his passenger and took him, as his trip journal shows, to the 500 block of North Beckley street. Mr. Whaley said Oswald ignored his efforts to open a conversation with him. Later FBI men learned the destination Oswald gave the cabbie took him five blocks past his rooming house. The fare was 95 cents, Whaley said. Oswald tipped him a nickel.

At the rooming house, Mrs. Johnson also had been watching the frantic efforts of television to keep up with the assassination and recalls that Oswald rushed into the house between 12:30 and 1 p.m.

"I said, 'my, you sure are in a hurry,' Mrs. Johnson recalled, "but he didn't say a word to me. That wasn't unusual, though. He put on a gray zipper jacket and went outside. The last time I saw him he was outside waiting for a bus."

When he left his room for the last time November 22 between 12:30 and 1 p.m., Oswald left an opened can of apricots and there was a banana and a grape stem in the waste basket. There also was a map of Dallas marked with several Xs and with a line drawn from the school book warehouse to the Kennedy parade route below.

Tippit's Role

At 1:16 p.m. Police Pvt. J. D. [illegible] Postal, cashier [illegible] Theater, 241 West [illegible] Street, saw Oswald duck into the theater without buying a ticket. She said she was so upset about the President that she paid no heed at first.

But five minutes later, when Johnny Brewer, a shoe store manager, told her he had seen somebody fleeing from the police go into the theater, Mrs. Postal called police.

"War is Hell" was on the screen when the cops charged into the theater at 1:35 p.m. and Pvt. N. R. McDonald spotted Oswald when the house lights came on. "This is it," screamed Oswald, raising his gun and pulling the trigger.

For the first time that day, Oswald failed to get his man. The pistol misfired and the police jumped Oswald. He fought and kicked but was dragged outside and into a scout car.

Oswald suffered a cut over the right forehead and a blackened left eye. Two policemen sprained their ankles subduing him.

Where Oswald obtained the .38-caliber pistol with which he is said to have killed Pvt. Tippit remains a mystery. Investigators thus far have been unable to trace the pistol or holster except that it is believed he had the weapon during the New Orleans phase of his life.

Police at Irving

While Oswald was on his way to police headquarters, Mrs. Paine said six policemen arrived at Irving and knocked on the door about 2 p.m.

"They told us Lee was in custody on suspicion of shooting a policeman and wanted to search the house," Mrs. Paine said. "I asked them if they had a warrant. They said they didn't but they could get one quick enough so I let them search.

"Marina was ashen with fear. She told them about the rifle Lee had in the garage a couple of weeks ago. They searched but, of course, it was gone."

It was here that the searchers found a chilling photograph, still not released by authorities, but which this reporter has seen. Believed to be a snapshot taken in New Orleans, it shows Oswald, dressed in black, wearing a holstered .38 on his hip, and holding a rifle just like the murder weapon in his right hand. In his other hand are two publications of the extreme left—a copy of the Worker and an issue of The Militant, organ of the Socialist Workers Party.

The evidence piled up fast against Oswald after that until there remained no doubt that he had killed Pvt. Tippit and overwhelming evidence accumulated that he was the assassin of John F. Kennedy. That night he was charged with both murders and District Attorney Henry Wade vowed to ask f[illegible]

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Mrs. Paine said Marina knew her husband's telephone number but not where he lived in Dallas, and this precipitated a family argument last week.

"It happened on Monday, November 18," said Mrs. Paine. "Lee used to come here to Irving on Friday nights and spend the week end. Then he'd ride to Dallas Monday mornings with Frazier.

Call to 'Daddy'

"This Monday, little June got to playing with the telephone dial and we decided to call Daddy. The number was written in my telephone book. I made the call, which was necessary because Marina only speaks Russian, and asked, 'Is Lee Oswald there?'

"A man said there wasn't anybody there by that name so I just hung up." The next day, Tuesday, Lee called up and bawled Marina out for calling him in Dallas. He told her he was using an assumed name and ordered her to [illegible] waited.

Later, police found his palm prints on the boxes and found three empty cartridge casings amid the remnants of a chicken dinner in a bag and soft drink bottle. Mr. Truly believes the lunch was not Oswald's.

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Mr. Truly said the policeman held his gun on Oswald as the youth leaned against a counter and said, "Does this man work here?"

"I told him 'yes,'" Mr. Truly said. He added that he did not know who the officer was and has not seen him since.

The policeman raced on up to the roof to search there. Later on, Mr. Truly said, a woman employe told him she saw Oswald saunter through the second floor offices sipping from a soft-drink bottle.

Meanwhile, other police poured into the building and began a systematic search. Somehow, Oswald eluded them all and walked out of the building into the pandemonium on the street.

Marina Grieved

Marina and Ruth Paine saw and heard enough on television to know that the President had been shot.

"I translated the bulletins [illegible] minutes it was 12:49 p.m.

When [illegible] got to the intersection of Poydras and Elm streets and was blocked by the massive traffic jam that followed the President's assassination, Oswald left the bus.

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Tippit's Role

At 1:18 p.m. Police Pvt. J. D. Tippit, 39, father of three and a former paratrooper, saw a man walking in the 400 block of East Tenth street, about four miles from the warehouse. It was Oswald, now armed with the .38 caliber revolver police believe was hidden in his room.

Pvt. Tippit did not live to tell it, but it is believed he recognized the defiant-looking Oswald from the radio description. He pulled over to the curb and called Oswald over to the car as three witnesses looked on.

After an exchange of words, Pvt. Tippit got out of his car and started to walk around to the curb. The witnesses said Oswald pulled out a pistol and shot the policeman to death in the head, the chest and the stomach.

Oswald disappeared around a corner and one of the witnesses [illegible] spotted their stricken [illegible] him.

Where Oswald obtained the .38-caliber pistol with which he is said to have killed Pvt. Tippit remains a mystery. Investigators thus far have been unable to trace the pistol or holster except that it is believed he had the weapon during the New Orleans phase of his life.

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When the FBI crime laboratory reported back that ballistic tests had proved the rifle had fired the bullets that killed the President, that Oswald's handwriting was on the gun purchase order and that paraffin tests on Oswald's hands indicated he had fired a weapon, there could remain no doubt.

Death Again

Oswald remained defiant and arrogant. Denying everything, he was led Sunday morning to the basement of police headquarters to be transferred to the Dallas County jail.

It was like a Roman holiday there, with the clamorous photographers and radio men forming double files and shouting inanities like, "Why did you do it?" at Oswald as he walked in manacles and o[illegible]

ape After Years of Conflict

nded only by his wife, nonths; Robert Oswald, holding another daugh-

n preannounced schedule to the garage. Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry had kept to the schedule because of a promise to the press.

At 11:19 a.m. a squat little stripjoint operator originally from Chicago named Jack Leon Ruby, 52, stepped out of the press ranks, jabbed a pistol in Oswald's ribs and killed him before police could raise a hand.

How Ruby, a glad-hander with a hair-trigger temper, managed to hang around Dallas police headquarters freely may emerge when the manifold investigations start.

Ruby's story is still to be told. The press only got one chance to yell, "Why did you do it, Jack?" to him before security was belatedly imposed in Dallas. He is now indicted for murder and awaiting trial in January.

But what of Oswald--what were his antecedents and how d he become the arch crimi-

rines "just to do something." Mrs. Oswald wept when he went off to boot camp at San Diego, Calif.

If Lee Oswald expected to find the Marines less demanding of attention to a well-regulated life, San Diego must have been a great shock to him. Instant obedience and swift retribution are a way of life in Marine boot camp and Oswald may very well have felt like an exploited worker when his training period ended.

Disliked It

From there, he was sent to the Marine Air Base at El Toro, Calif., for training as a radar technician. He had earned the "sharpshooter" badge on the rifle range, halfway between marksman and expert, indicating he was a better-than-average shot but not topnotch.

Oswald's acquaintances during this time indicate he disliked the service intensely and had little to do with his companions. In a way of life dependent on teamwork, he continued to be a loner.

He was a Pfc. when he was sent to Japan and first got into trouble. He was court-martialed for failing to register a pistol he owned and was reduced to the rank of private. Another court-martial was convened when Oswald got out of line with a non-commissioned officer.

Oswald still had a year to go in his four-year hitch in 1959 when Mrs. Oswald was injured at work. A falling candy box put her in the hospital and to bed for six months. His mother's money was spent quickly and Oswald, with Red Cross aid, got a hardship discharge ahead of time, ostensibly to help his mother.

The Marines assigned him to the Reserves. Instead of staying home, however, he went to New Orleans with his savings of more than $1,000, got a job on a freighter and turned up in Russia in October, 1959.

Publicly Defects

In the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, Oswald called in reporters and announced that he was defecting. He said he had signed an affadavit of allegiance to the Soviet Union and

and then in a photo processing plant in Dallas.

Oswald was fired from the Dallas job in April, 1963, not long after Marina told him she was pregnant again. Her husband was about the only person Marina could talk to, since he had become fluent in Russian while she knew only a little English.

Oswald took his family, then, to New Orleans last spring and got another job in a photo-processing plant. Here he became involved in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro left-wing organization operating out of New York on a Cuban bankroll.

Fishy Prospect

The FBI has found letters from a man in this organization among Oswald's effects, one giving advice about how to set up a Fair Play for Cuba chapter in Dallas. The dates of these letters and the identity of the writer have been withheld.

Oswald styled himself secretary of the New Orleans chapter of Fair Play. He apparently tried to infiltrate the Student Revolutionary Directorate, an exile organization of fiery Castro-hating students. They thought him a fishy prospect despite his offers to teach them judo and gave him the brush-off until he was spotted passing out hands-off-Cuba pamphlets on Canal street.

The students engaged in a street scuffle with him which resulted in Oswald being fined $10 for disorderly conduct. This was his only known police record.

On August 21, 1963, Oswald made a muddled appearance on a panel conversation show on New Orleans TV station WDSU as a spokesman for the pro-Castro outfit.

Beyond disclosing that he was a Marxist and denying that his organization was Communist or subversive, Oswald gave a poor and stammering account of whatever he had to say. His hazy concepts of what he believed are quite obvious from a transcript of the broadcast.

Books Listed

Public library records in New Orleans show Oswald borrowed books about

na had her baby on October 20, apparently not knowing that her husband had gone to Mexico on September 26.

It was on this same day that the news was released for general publication that President Kennedy was scheduled to visit Dallas.

Whether this fact was what sent Oswald off to Mexico and then to Dallas to get a job is a secret that died with him. The FBI said he could not have known the President's precise route through Dallas would pass the Texas School Book Depository because the Secret Service has said the motorcade's path was changed four days before the assassination.

When Oswald returned to the United States on October 3, he headed straight for Dallas and checked in at the YMCA where, strangely enough, Jack Ruby often worked out in the gym on the weights and the punching bag.

He called Marina and Mrs. Paine on October 4 to announce his return and began coming to Irving, 12 miles away, on week ends while he looked for a job. He got the job with Mrs. Paine's aid on October 16.

Sighted Gun

Toward the end of he month, an Irving gunsmith named Dial H. Ryder recalls, Oswald brought a foreign-made rifle to his shop at Irving boulevard. Mr. Ryder said Oswald paid him $6 to mount and adjust a telescopic sight to the rifle and to bore-sight it. Bore-sighting is done to make a rifle accurate and involves clamping the weapon in a vise, aiming it at an object and adjusting the sights to agree.

On November 21, Oswald showed up at Irving a day earlier than his usual Friday arrival. Mrs. Paine and Marina thought nothing of it at the time. They thought he had come to patch up the quarrel with Marina about the phone call to his Dallas rooming house. "Apparently, he intended for us not to know," said Mrs. Paine.

Marina Pruskova Oswald last saw her husband at Dallas police headquarters the night

Jack Ruby, 52, [illegible] of the press ranks, jabbed a pistol in Oswald's ribs and killed him before police could raise a hand.

How Ruby, a glad-hander with a hair-trigger temper, managed to hang around Dallas police headquarters freely may emerge when the manifold investigations start.

Ruby's story is still to be told. The press only got one chance to yell, "Why did you do it, Jack?" to him before security was belatedly imposed in Dallas. He is now indicted for murder and awaiting trial in January.

But what of Oswald—what were his antecedents and how did he become the arch criminal in the most notorious and senseless murder of modern times?

Oswald was born on October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, La., the son of Robert Oswald, an insurance salesman, and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who now lives at 2200 Thomas place in Arlington Heights, a subdivision of Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. Oswald died of a heart attack three months before the younger of his two sons was born. Left with little money or talent for earning more, Mrs. Oswald said she had to sell their little frame house and, when Lee was 5, they moved to Fort Worth.

Oswald early showed signs of being bright but erratic. His mother, now a practical nurse who lives alone, says he learned to read unaided before he ever saw the inside of a classroom.

Bookish Youth

While his mother worked in a candy factory to support Lee and his brother, Robert L. Oswald, now 29 and living in Denton, Tex., Lee developed into an introverted, bookish student whose teachers said he resented authority and gave him C markings.

He was intelligent enough but disorganized, swimming against the main stream, deeply conscious of his mother's poor circumstances, often involved in fights with schoolmates who understood him no more than he understood himself.

When he was 15, Oswald somehow got hold of a pamphlet about the celebrated couple, Julius and Anna Rosenberg, who stole America's atomic secrets for Russia and were executed. Oswald developed a sympathy and an empathy for the Rosenbergs and this led him to "Das Kapital."

Men with higher IQs than Lee Oswald have found Karl Marx' tome heavy going, and the youth's romance with communism never got out of the confused state.

He began to consider himself a Marxist but made no distinction between the communism of Lenin, Trotsky or Stalin.

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The Marines assigned him to the Reserves. Instead of staying home, however, he went to New Orleans with his savings of more than $1,000, got a job on a freighter and turned up in Russia in October, 1959.

Publicly Defects

In the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, Oswald called in reporters and announced that he was defecting. He said he had signed an affadavit of allegiance to the Soviet Union and had applied for Soviet citizenship on October 16.

He told the Western reporters in the Russian capital that he had come because he was a Marxist and no longer cared to live in the United States where "being a worker means exploitation by the capitalists."

"Capitalism has passed its peak," he told reporters, "unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I'd like to spend the rest of my life here."

He told the reporters he had gotten a good conduct medal from the Marines. The Marines reacted by awarding him an undesirable discharge from the Reserves because of his pledge of allegiance to Russia.

The Russians, too, didn't seem at all sure that this fanatic youth held the answer to their problems. They refused him citizenship but did allow him to stay on for three years as a resident alien.

No Mixer There

Not much is known of his life in Russia. He went to Minsk, got a job in a factory and was married a year and a half later to the pretty pharmacist, Marina Pruskova.

He did not mix well with the other Russians, and disliked the weather. But he found time to join a rifle club where he became an excellent shot.

Somehow he learned of his undersirable discharge by the Marines while he was in Minsk and wrote a letter of protest to John Connally under the impression the Texan still was Secretary of the Navy. This letter warned Mr. Connally, "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice."

This correspondence has led to speculation that Gov. Connally was the real target of the sniper's fusillade. However, the wounded Governor of Texas said this week anyone could have shot him almost any time because of his almost constant and ungusrded public appearances. It wouldn't have had to be done from a sixth floor window, the Governor said.

Wrote Tower

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Books Listed

Public library records in New Orleans show Oswald borrowed books about Huey Long's assassination, communism, a word portrait of President Kennedy and spy thrillers.

Librarian Jerome Cushman said that among the books he borrowed were "The Huey Long Murder Case," by Hermann Deutsch; W. J. Manchester's "Portrait of a President," which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

The works on communism included: "What We Must Know About Communism," by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet; "Russia Under Khrushchev," by Alexander Werth, and "Portrait of a Revolutionary," P. S. R. Payne's book about Chinese Communist leader Mao-Tse tung. None of them is favorable toward communism.

By September, Oswald was broke again and Marina's second child was about to be born. At that point Mrs. Paine was driving back from a vacation in the East and decided to help the Oswalds out.

Mrs. Paine said she drove through New Orleans, picked up Marina and the baby and on September 23 drove them to her home in Irving. Mrs. Paine, who is separated from her husband, Michael, said it was decided life would be easier if there were just two women in the house along with the three children and expected fourth child.

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She said the arrangement was that Oswald would remain in New Orleans until he got on his feet and then come to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Marina [illegible] hunting is done to make a rifle accurate and involves clamping the weapon in a vise, aiming it at an object and adjusting the sights to agree.

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Marina Pruskova Oswald last saw her husband at Dallas police headquarters the night President Kennedy and Pvt. Tippit were killed. What they said to one another was not recorded.

Next day, Saturday, she went to stay in Fort Worth with her husband's mother and Mrs. Paine said she has not seen Marina since.

When Oswald was killed by a bullet from Jack Ruby's gun Sunday for reasons that still are far from clear, Marina was in the home of Irving Police Chief C. J. Wirasnik where the Secret Service had taken her.

Buried Quietly

Her mother-in-law burst into the room and screamed, "Now it's all over with" and the two women who had loved Lee Oswald collapsed in tears.

"I want to see him," Marina cried in broken English. The Secret Service took her to Parkland Hospital where they had taken the mortally wounded President two days before.

Lee Oswald lay dead of a massive wound just below the heart in the trauma room next to the one in which John Fitzgerald Kennedy died.

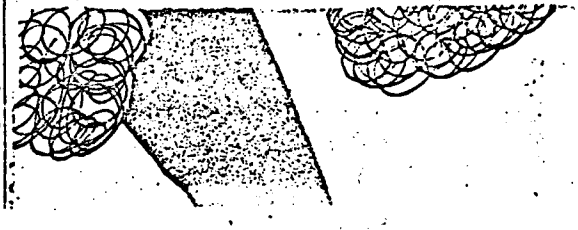
Oswald was buried the next day in relative secrecy after a brief prayer by a minister. There was one floral display on his wooden casket.

His mother, his brother and his wife were there. Newsmen were his pallbearers.

Marina Oswald and the children still are in protective custody of the Secret Service somehow near here. Mrs. Paine said she doesn't know what Oswald's widow will do, but that Marina does not want to go back to Russia.

"She doesn't know where to go or what to do," said Ruth Paine.

Her husband never knew either.



Arlington Heights, a subdivision of Fort Worth, Tex.

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He began to consider himself a Marxist but made no distinction between the communism of Lenin, Trotsky or Stalin.

He was for the exploited working masses and against capitalists and he hewed to this line until he died. It seemed to make up for his inadequacies and gave him a cause, even though he little understood it.

Joined Marines

He became a youth who devoured books but, like many who do so without guidance, was given to malapropisms. His vocabulary sounded impressive to those who were weaker in philology than he.

In the 10th grade at Fort Worth's Arlington Heights High School, Oswald was close to failing because of his bored and restless classroom demeanor. At this stage of his life, his mother recalls that he was a "good boy" who brought her the money he made on odd jobs.

Here his contact with formal education ended. One day in 1956, at the age of 17, he quit school and enlisted in the Ma-

"Capitalism has passed its peak," he told reporters, "unemployment is growing. Depression is on the way. Capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. I'd like to spend the rest of my life here."

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Wrote Tower

In the third year of his self-imposed exile, Oswald apparently lost some of his enchantment with Russia. And in 1962 he wrote his mother and Texas Senator John Tower. Oswald said he had no funds, he needed the fare to come home and the Russians were holding up his exit permit.

Senator Tower turned the letter over to the State Department and in purely routine fashion, the American Embassy loaned him the $435 needed to bring his wife and their newborn child home. In June, 1962, they returned to the United States.

Back in Fort Worth, Oswald introduced his bride and baby to his mother. Mrs. Oswald, now a stout and sorrowing woman of 55, recalls that her son had difficulty getting a job because of his service record, his Russian wife and his chip-on-the-shoulder attitude. First he worked in a sheet metal factory

which begins with Carl Sandburg's brooding thoughts about Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and spy stories by Ian Fleming, who was one of President Kennedy's favorite authors.

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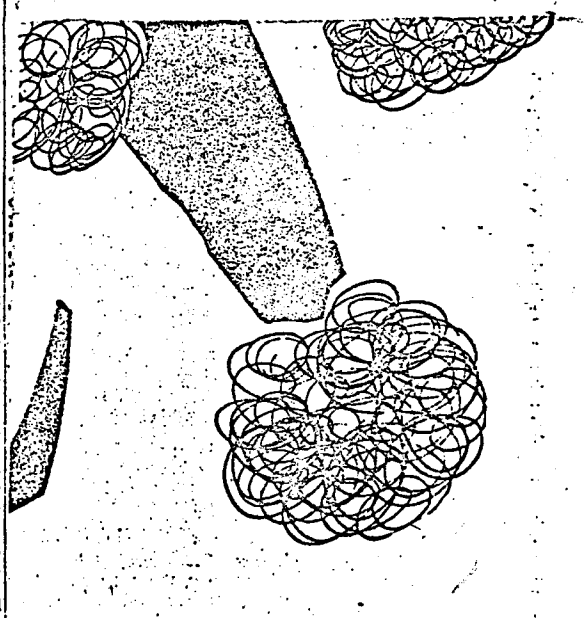

enue • Viers Mill Road and

necticut Avenue extended)

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Outgoing)

OPNAV FORM-2100-2 (9-54)

DRAFTED BY (CODE NO AND NAME)	RELEASED BY	TELEPHONE EXTENSION	DATE
L. L. WIGGINS, ENS, USNR	W. H. CLARK, CDR, USNR	41626	27 November 1963

D/T GROUP (ENTERED BY TELETYPIST)

FROM NAVCINTSUPPCEN-3

TO DIO 8ND

2721302 NOV 63

SUBJECT OSWALD, HARVEY LEE

REFERENCE YOUR 262054Z NOV 63

TEXT IN FOLLOWING UP ANOTHER LEAD IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CASE. PLEASE ASCERTAIN DISCREETLY SUBSCRIBER TO EL PASO TELEPHONE NUMBER 532 2555 ASAP.

ORIGINATOR may use transmitted copy of message in the same manner as a green copy of correspondence. Complete the space to the right if message is to be filed in a case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Incoming)
OPNAV FORM-2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S D/T GROUP

FROM

TO

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

TEXT

DIO-8ND TWX 272210Z NOV 63
TO SUPPCEN
SUBJ /OSWALD, HARVEY LEE
REF /A/ SUPPCEN 272130Z
SUBSCRIBER TEL. 532-2555 EL PASO IS MRS. JUANA T. GUEVARA,
WIDOW OF GILBERTO GUEVARA, MGR., MUNDY GROCERY, 912 MUNDY,
EL PASO. DIO-8 FILES NEGATIVE ON BOTH GUEVARAS.
MIN PLS
EN D JW

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

ND6/C010D/DNP/cmo
Ser: 7[illegible]

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

27 NOV 1963

Mr. Lewis T. Huff
U.S. Secret Service
P.O. Box 245
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Mr. Huff:

Shortly after the shooting of President John F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, the District Intelligence Office, Charleston, S.C. was informed that one Robert C. RAWLS had information relative to the assassination. RAWLS was then a patient at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C. He was interviewed by a representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence from about 1610 to about 1645, and stated substantially as follows:

He was in a bar in New Orleans, La. ten days to two weeks ago when he heard a man try to bet $100.00 that President KENNEDY would be dead within three weeks. He does not recall ever seeing the man before and is not certain he would recognize the man if he saw him again. He admits being somewhat intoxicated and said the man also was in an intoxicated condition. He advised that, at the time, he paid no attention to the man because he thought "it was just drunk talk and a drunk will bet on anything." However, he said after the shooting of the President, it occurred to him there may have been meaning to the remark and he thought it should be reported to authorities. Recalling, he said the man who was attempting to place the bet was dressed like "a working man", but beyond that he could offer no description. He stated he does not recall a bet was actually made. Further, he advised he does not recall the name of the bar he was in when he heard the remark. He said he frequents bars within a four or five block radius of the 2200/2300-block of Canal Street, New Orleans, La., and he often goes to two or three bars in an evening. He thinks this particular bar was just off Canal Street, and he knows he frequently goes to Freddie's Bar and the Straight Day Bar in this area. He said on the particular night he heard the remark, he remembers an ex-Navy friend, Bob TANNER, and TANNER's girl friend were with him. He does not know if either of them heard the bet attempt, and he does not recall that they discussed it. He thinks TANNER and his girl friend may have been away from the table or the booth at the time the remark was made. The man offering the bet was not at a table, but was at the bar. He did not hear anyone call the man by name. He does not know TANNER's New Orleans address and does not know the name of TANNER's girl friend. He said, however, she works as a waitress at the Meal-a-Minute on Canal Street. RAWLS, a white male, gave his full name as Robert Collum RAWLS, and his address as 2037 Cleveland St., New Orleans, La. He said he is a former Navy quartermaster third class and

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

ND6/0010D/EWP/amo
Ser: [illegible]

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

27 NOV 1963

his serial number is 636-84-38. He stated he is presently employed as an attendant at Mayfield's Gulf Service Station, Canal and Broad Streets, New Orleans, La. He said he generally does not get off from work in the evenings until 2000 at which time he usually visits the bars. He said it was about 2100 or 2200 on the evening in question, when the man attempted to place the bet on the life of the President.

U.S. Naval Hospital authorities at Charleston, S.C. indicated RAWLS was at Charleston to undergo an evaluation physical. They stated when results of this physical are compiled, a disability evaluation board will study said results to determine the extent of RAWLS' handicap. The authorities advise RAWLS' medical problem was mainly orthopedic, however, they said he does have a psychiatric past of "passive-aggressive reaction with hostile tendencies." They stated persons with this psychiatric problem are generally reliable and are considered to be sane.

RAWLS was scheduled to return to his home at New Orleans on about November 22, 1963.

Forwarded for information and as a "follow-up" to the telephonic briefing made on November 22, 1963.

E. L. McINTOSH, JR.

Copy to:
√ DNI

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Admiral McDonald 921 D/x I/ 27 Nov 1963

Rear Admiral Taylor

Oswald Killing

1. Information from our Dallas office provides names of several persons connected with Ruby and Oswald. Robert Kermit Patterson, admitted 6J (homosexual), contacted resident Agent Dallas about 1330 CST yesterday and said he had information in regard assassination of President Kennedy. Patterson said he and one Donald C. Stuart operated Contract Electronics, 2533 Elm Street, Dallas. About two weeks ago, Jack Ruby/aka/Rubenstein and subject Oswald visited Contract Electronics and wanted work done on microphones at Ruby Carousel Night Club, Dallas. On this occasion Ruby told Oswald to write names of Patterson and Stuart in Carousel guest book. Contract Electronics did the requested mike work at the Carousel and were paid by Negro employee. The Senior Resident Agent at Dallas has taken Patterson to the FBI Dallas for further interrogation. Neither Stuart nor Patterson has discussed above information with anyone else, according to Patterson. The files at DIO 8ND are negative on Stuart.

2. In this office we have a file on Patterson and another person not mentioned in the above message by the name of Tracy Thurlo Pope. Pope is the one that first pointed out Patterson. Patterson was in the Navy and is now out. Pope was in the Navy and is out, Service No. 599 29 44, AA, USN. There is no Navy record on Stuart. This morning we had a meeting here to make sure that everybody is informed and that the FBI is getting everything it needs.

3. The above information certainly raises questions as to Ruby's real motives in killing Oswald. We have all been interested in what seemed to us to be a look of recognition on Oswald's face when he spotted Ruby.

4. Dulles is being kept currently informed of information of the sort contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Very respectfully,

Rufus L. Taylor

Copy to:
Op-92B
Op-921

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Incoming)
OPNAV FORM 2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S D/T GROUP

FROM

TO

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

TEXT

921B
921Y
921E
921

HQ NISG ARL
THIS IS DIO-8ND CHALLIS
WINCHESTER
DIO-8ND TWX 262054Z NOV 63
TO DNI /ATTN CAPT JACKSON, OP-921/
SUBJ OSWALD, HARVEY LEE
REF /A/ DIO-8ND 119 DTD 4 JUN 63, SUBJ POPE, TRACEY THURLO,
5900944, AA, USN 6ND -386-6/J/-1.
ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, ADMITTED 6J WHOSE INTERVIEW REPORTED IN
REF /A/ CONTACTED RA DALLAS ABOUT 1330 CST TODAY AND SAID HE HAD
INFO IN RE ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT KENNEDY. PATTERSON SAID HE
AND ONE DONALD C. STUWXX STUART OPERATED CONTRACT ELECTRONICS,
2533 ELM, DALLAS. ABOUT 2 WEEKS AGO JACK RUDYXX RUBY /AJXX
/AKA ROSENBLEIN/ AND SUBJ VISITED CONTRACT ELECTRONICS AND WANTED
WORK DONE ON MICROPHONES AT RUBY,S CAROUSEL NITE CLUB, DALLAS.
ON THIS OCCASION, RUBY TOLD OSWALD TO WRITE NAMES OF PATTERSON
AND STUART IN CAROUSEL GUEST BOOK. CONTRACT ELECTRONICS DID
[redacted] REQUESTED MIKE WORK AT CAROUSEL AND WERE PAID BY
NEGRO EMPLOYEE,M/ . SRA DALLAS HAS YXX TAKEN PATTERSON TO
FBI DALLAS FOR FURTHER INTERROGATION. NEITHER STUART NOR
PATTERSON HAS DISCUSSED ABOVE INFO WITH ANYONE ELAXX ELSE,
ACCORDING TO PATTERSON. FILES DIO-8ND NEGATIVE ON STUART.
MIN PLS
HLS HOLD FOR ANOTHER TWX
OK

Above passed to Capt. Ellison Bureau - 1310 Fwd date 27 Nov 63 cbw

ok

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/26/63

ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, commonly known as BOB PATTERSON, appeared at the Dallas Field Division at approximately 1:00 PM on November 26, 1963. PATTERSON advised he resides in Room 511 at the YMCA located at 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas.

PATTERSON stated that at the present time he is unemployed and is dissolving a partnership which he formerly had with DONALD C. STUART in a business which they operated under the trade name Contract Electronics at 2533 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. He stated their business was the repair of televisions, radios and other small appliances. He stated that he and STUART employed one CHARLES ARNDT, age 18, who resided at Room 516 of the YMCA, as a helper.

About two weeks ago PATTERSON stated he returned to his place of business at approximately 3:00 PM. On his arrival in addition to STUART and ARNDT he found JACK RUBY and a man believed by PATTERSON to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he could not recall being introduced to the man with JACK RUBY but has a vague recollection that the other man was introduced as being from Chicago.

PATTERSON estimated that RUBY and the man he believes to be OSWALD were at the Electronics Shop for approximately one hour during which time their general conversation was generally about the buying and selling of electronics equipment. PATTERSON recalled that RUBY questioned STUART about installing some speakers in the Carousel Club where amplifiers were already present.

Sometime during the discussion RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he would give them passes to his club. RUBY pointed out that he did not give passes to everybody but that he would make them available to these two men. RUBY then handed what he referred to as a guest book to the man who was with him and instructed that individual to put the names of STUART and PATTERSON in this notebook. PATTERSON stated that he personally observed the man with RUBY write in this notebook.

77 under Subj. Lee Harvey OSWALD
X-ref on PATTERSON to DADS file
[illegible] 1-20-64

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent [illegible] J. FLANAGAN [illegible] Date dictated 11/26/63

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CD4

The book which RUBY referred to as a guest book was described by PATTERSON as having the appearance of a small address book or small notebook, approximately 4 x 5 inches in size. He could not recall the color of the book nor could he recall whether it had a spiral back. PATTERSON stated he could not recall whether the man with RUBY handed the book back to RUBY or kept it himself.

About two days after the visit of RUBY and the man PATTERSON believes to be OSWALD were at the Electronics Shop, RUBY again appeared about 5:00 PM. On this occasion JACK RUBY was alone and brought with him a microphone and cable for repair. PATTERSON was instructed by RUBY to have the microphone and cable ready by 9:00 PM that night. PATTERSON stated he actually returned the microphone and cable to the Carousel at approximately 8:00 PM, and handed it over to a Negro boy employed by the Carousel Club. This individual paid PATTERSON in cash for the work and also paid PATTERSON a 50 cents parking fee which PATTERSON had incurred having parked on a nearby lot.

PATTERSON stated he could not recall seeing anyone else at the club on this occasion other than the Negro boy and possible the Master of Ceremonies.

PATTERSON stated that it is his belief on the basis of the photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he has observed in various newspapers that OSWALD was in fact the individual present in the Electronics Shop with JACK RUBY on the occasion described above.

PATTERSON stated he has discussed this matter with his partner DONALD C. STUART and employee CHARLES ARNDT and he stated they are likewise of the opinion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the individual with JACK RUBY on the occasion described above. According to PATTERSON the man with RUBY in his shop on the occasion set out above was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	20's
Nationality	American

Height 5'8 - 5'9
Build Not to heavy, not to thin

He was believed to have a tattoo on the left forearm; was wearing blue jeans (very tight fitting) and possibly a white shirt. He was not wearing a hat nor was he wearing a jacket.

The following group of photographs were made available to ROBERT PATTERSON for examination:

BILLY RAY GRIMES
Dallas Police Department No. 29069
Photo dated October 11, 1949

JAMES HENRY DOLAN
Dallas Sheriff's Office No. 109263
Photo dated February 9, 1961

JOE SOFIE GEBRON
Dallas Police Department No. 25526
Photo dated February 27, 1962

CECIL BERNARD SIMMONS
Dallas Police Department No. 29032
Photo dated October 3, 1949

RUSSELL DOUGLAS MATTHEWS
Dallas Police Department No. 28253
Photo dated January 9, 1959

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
New Orleans No. 112723
Photo dated August 9, 1963

After viewing these photographs PATTERSON selected the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans No. 112723 and stated he believed that this photograph depicted the individual who was present in the Contract Electronics Shop with JACK RUBY on the occasion set out above.

PATTERSON stated that at the present time he is a student at the Metropolitan Technical Institution, 402 North Good-Latimer, Dallas, Texas. He stated he was born on January 24, 1930 at Lincoln, Nebraska, and had the rating of RD-3 while in the US Navy. His US Navy Serial No. is 4278665.

The name of DONALD C. STUART's wife is NANCY and they reside on Pleasant Street turning left off Second Street while driving away from the downtown area of Dallas, Texas. Their residence is in the first group of apartments on the lefthand side of Pleasant Street. He stated the number might possibly be 1314 Pleasant. According to PATTERSON, DONALD C. STUART is a full time employee of Radio Station KLIF, Dallas, Texas. He is employed as a broadcast engineer and is on duty at the station several nights a week.

PATTERSON stated that it is his understanding that DONALD C. STUART has reported this matter to the Dallas Police Department.

This interview was terminated at approximately 1:50 PM.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, commonly known as BOB PATTERSON, appeared at the Dallas Field Division on November 27, 1963. PATTERSON advised that he resides in Room 511 at the YMCA located at 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. PATTERSON advised that at the present time he is a student at the Metropolitan Technical Institute, 402 North Good-Latimer, Dallas, Texas.

According to PATTERSON, he was born on January 24, 1930, at Lincoln, Nebraska, and had the rating of RD-3 while in the U. S. Navy. His U. S. Navy Serial Number is 4278665.

PATTERSON informed that he is a homosexual and as such has access to the so-called "gay" bars and lounges in the City of Dallas, Texas. He said that although he has only been in Dallas for approximately two years he is acquainted with many of the "gay" people in Dallas.

PATTERSON stated that on the evening of November 26, 1963, he was at one of the "gay" spots in town, specifically The Villa-Fontana, 1315 Skiles. PATTERSON said that he was broke and prevailed upon JERRY, the bartender at the Villa-Fontana, to set up some beer for him. While at the bar drinking, JERRY, the bartender, introduced him to another chap named JERRY, who was also sitting at the bar. JERRY, the bartender, who is a member of the "gay" set in Dallas, vouched for PATTERSON's standing with the "gay" set to the other JERRY, and the conversation thereupon flowed freely. During the conversation, the unknown JERRY, the customer, whom PATTERSON described as about 33 years old, heavy set, approximately 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair and round face, made the statement that he is the former lover of JACK RUBY. PATTERSON also heard one or the other of the JERRYs mention that GEORGE SENATOR, roommate of JACK RUBY's at the time of RUBY's arrest, was also a "gay" person.

PATTERSON likewise stated that he heard it mentioned at the Villa-Fontana on November 26, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been seen at the Holiday Bar and also in Gene's Music Bar, both of which PATTERSON described as hangouts for the "gay" crowd.

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 89-43

by Special Agent JOHN J. FLANAGAN/jam/csh Date dictated 11/27/63

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DL 44-1639 and 89-43
JJF:mam
3

The Villa-Fontana
1315 Skiles
A popular hangout of the female members of the "gay" set.

The Mercy Mary
Described by PATTERSON as a new coffee house located at the corner of Murray and Canton Streets, across the street from the Murray Cotton Gin. This coffee house has a one-way mirror in the door.

Holiday Bar
1212 A Main Street
Hangout of the rougher element.

The Century Room
Lamar and Lemon Streets
PATTERSON describes this as one of the newer joints.

Although he did not hear the full context of the conversation between JERRY, the bartender, and JERRY, the customer, PATTERSON said he heard them say something to the effect that five "big people" were involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said to the best of his recollection, the five "big people" were described as being one from Dallas, two from Chicago and two from Kansas City. PATTERSON stressed that he did not overhear the full conversation concerning this matter and was merely trying to repeat that portion which he had heard. He said he did not understand the full significance of it.

In this connection, PATTERSON stated that he, himself, did not know GEORGE SENATOR or JACK RUBY to be members of the "gay" set but pointed out that he would not necessarily be aware of their being members of the "gay" set due to the fact that they did undoubtedly travel in different circles.

According to PATTERSON, an individual whom he merely knows as "LS", the owner of the Lavender Lounge, located at Main and Carrol Streets, Dallas, Texas, is acquainted with most of the "gay" people in Dallas, although he is not believed to be "gay" himself. PATTERSON said that "LS" is crippled and uses crutches at all times.

PATTERSON further related that an (FNU) KELTY, a member of the Chance-Vought Company or of the Link-Belt Company, commented to him on the preceding evening, that JACK RUBY formerly resided at the YMCA approximately twelve years ago. PATTERSON said that he did not know KELTY to be a member of the "gay" set and said he has asked KELTY if he had known that JACK RUBY was a member of the "gay" set. KELTY said that he knew very little concerning RUBY, since they had lived at opposite ends of the building when JACK RUBY was then residing at the YMCA. PATTERSON said that Mr. KELTY still maintains a residence at the YMCA.

When questioned, PATTERSON said that the following could be considered the hangouts of the "gay" crowd in Dallas, Texas:

Gene's Music Bar
307 S. Akard
The proprietor of this bar discourages the presence of the female members of the "gay" set.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-27-63

1

DONALD C. STUART, 121 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, advised that he has been associated with ROBERT K. PATTERSON in the operation of Contract Electronics at 2533 Elm Street in Dallas, Texas.

Approximately four weeks ago, JACK RUBY accompanied by a younger man whose identity was unknown to STUART, came to the shop at 2533 Elm Street to discuss the possible revamping of the public address system at the Carousel Club, operated by RUBY. CHARLES ARNDT, one of STUART's employees, was present at the time. ROBERT PATTERSON also came into the shop while RUBY and his companion were there. RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he wanted to give them some passes to the Carousel Club. When he asked for STUART's name, the latter took out his driver's license and handed them to RUBY, who immediately wrote STUART's name in a small notebook, which he believes was approximately 5" by 4" and black in color. He is positive that RUBY did the writing in this notebook, inasmuch as it was done directly in front of him after he had handed his driver's license to RUBY. He noted that there were additional names written in this notebook with what appeared to be pass numbers beside them. He then gave STUART and PATTERSON temporary passes and told them that they would be issued a permanent pass. He has not yet received permanent passes.

While RUBY was in the shop he discussed an exercise device which he had in his automobile and had his younger companion go to the automobile to get the device which he demonstrated to them.

STUART examined a photo of LEE HARVEY OLSWALD and advised that he cannot be sure at this time whether or not OLSWALD is identical to the person who accompanied RUBY. He believes this person may have had thicker hair than OLSWALD. He further described this individual as a white male, age in his 20's, about 140 lbs., slight build, dark brown hair. He did not say much and stayed very close to RUBY. He believes RUBY introduced this man, but he could recall the name. He also believes RUBY stated this man worked for him.

STUART stated that he has been told by PATTERSON that

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on 11-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639 89-43

RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. ECH

by Special Agent HARDIN - md Date dictated 11-27-63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

DONALD C. STUART, 121 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised he had been able to determine from his records that JACK RUBY had a microphone repaired for the Club Carousel on November 1, 1963.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent s RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN Date dictated 11/27/63

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RUBY returned later on the same date to have a microphone repaired but he was not present on this occasion. He stated he did not have in his possession at the shop any type of a receipt which would show the date of the microphone repair. However, there is a possibility he may be able to locate some type of a record at his home which would provide this date. He will make an immediate check and in the event such a record can be located, he will notify the FBI Office.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-27-63

1

CHARLES ARNDT, Room 516 YMCA, 605 N. Ervay, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is employed at the Contract Electronics Company, 2533 Elm Street, Dallas. Approximately four weeks ago while he was at the shop with DONALD C. STUART, JACK RUBY entered the shop accompanied by a younger man. He discussed with STUART the possibility of installing a new public address system in the Club Carousel. While he was there, ROBERT PATTERSON, one of the owners of Contract Electronics entered the building. RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he wished to give them passes to the Club Carousel and wrote their names in a small notebook. ARNDT stated he recalled that STUART gave RUBY his driver's license and RUBY copied his name from the driver's license into a small notebook he was carrying in his pocket. He does not recall specifically seeing RUBY write PATTERSON's name in the notebook.

ARNDT examined a photo of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he could not definitely state whether or not OLSWALD is identical with the younger man who accompanied RUBY.

He described the younger man as a white male, in his 20's, 5'7", 140 lbs. or possibly a little more, slight build, dark brown hair, of average thickness. This man had very little to say. ARNDT could not recall that his name was ever given, but did recall that RUBY stated he worked for him.

ARNDT advised that he was at the shop later in the day when RUBY accompanied by the younger man again returned to the shop with a microphone which needed repairing. He believes it was about 6:30 p.m. at this time and RUBY specified that he had to have the microphone no later than 9:00 p.m. The microphone was repaired and PATTERSON delivered it to the Carousel Club.

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on 11-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN - md Date dictated 11-27-63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BY BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Star Staff Writer

Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused slayer of President Kennedy, is a moody young man who turned to Cuba for love after Russia spurned him.

A man who served with Oswald in the Marines has described him as a "lonely, introverted, aloof boy." His section chief, however, remembers him as a "hothead" who was "always having beefs with the guys in the barracks."

His landlady in Dallas told police, "I told myself that he was a peculiar man. I took it for granted that he didn't care for people. But he never bothered anyone."

Oswald, himself [illegible] his infatuation w[illegible] was a result of t[illegible] hardships suffered by his [illegible]. She told police [illegible] son "is really a good [illegible]."

"My mother [illegible] a worker all [illegible] told an American [illegible] in Moscow in 1959 when [illegible] was seeking Soviet citizenship. "She's a good example of what happens to work[illegible] in the United States."

Although [illegible] was not born until 1939, [illegible] apparently liked to talk about the problems his mother had during the hard days of the depression in the early 1930s.

Bitter About Mother

Allen D[illegible] of Buffalo, who served with [illegible] in the Marines, [illegible] Oswald "was bitter about the time his mother had during the depression."

Oswald explained that he enlisted in the Marines in 1956 when he was 17 because "we were poor and I didn't want to be a burden on my mother."

His father, an insurance salesman, died before Oswald was [illegible]. Reared in New Orleans (his birthplace) and Fort Worth, he spent two years in New York during his teens.

Oswald spent only 23 days in high school and yet claims to have read "Das Kapital" by Karl Marx, a weighty tome from which many scholars have shied away.

He claims that he came across Marx when he was 15, "after watching the way workers are treated in New York and [illegible] in the South."

Lee Harvey Oswald holds up his manacled hands as [illegible] is led through the Dallas police station.—AP Wirephoto.

Star
11-24-63

He decided after reading "Das Kapital" that, as an American, he would wind up "either a worker exploited for capitalist profit, or an exploiter or, since there are many in this category, I'd be one of the unemployed."

Scored as Sharpshooter

As a Marine, Oswald had an undistinguished career. He never rose above private first class, and was called before two courts-martial, once for unauthorized possession of a weapon, and once for "using provoking words to a non-commissioned officer."

As a marksman, he was somewhat above average, qualifying as a "sharpshooter," with a score of 212 out of 250 with a standard M-1 rifle. "Sharpshooter" is the second highest of the three qualifying categories.

He was taught to be an aviation electronics operator and served overseas in Japan. Later, Oswald said that in Japan, he "had a chance to watch American militarist imperialism in action."

He received a hardship separation from the Marines in September, 1959, one month before his three-year hitch expired. But instead of going home to his mother, Oswald took his saved-up Marine money and headed for Russia to become a Soviet citizen.

Like other defectors before him, Oswald looked to Russia to solve all his problems. He went to the American Embassy and told officials: "I am a Marxist."

State Department records show that on November 2, 1959, Oswald turned in his passport and said in an affidavit: "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialistic Republic".

Married in Russia

But Soviet officials were not eager to grant Oswald citizenship. They put him off, offering, however, to allow him to live in Russia as a resident alien.

He was permitted to live in the city of Minsk in the Byelorussian Republic—a far cry from Moscow. There, he met and married on April 30, 1961, Mariana Nikolayevna Prusakova, a pharmacist. They have two daughters.

About this time, apparently he became angry with Soviet authorities for not allowing him citizenship, and asked for an exit visa. He also sought the return of his American passport.

In early 1962, he wrote a letter to Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, asking his help. Senator Tower released the letter on Friday night. The text; with Oswald's spelling and punctuation, follows:

"My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Fort Worth, up till October 1959 when I came to the Soviet Union for a residenual stay. I took a residenual document for a non-Soviet person living for a time in the USSR. The American embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case.

"Since July 20, 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country, the Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife, (who applied at the US Embassy Moscow, July 8, 1960 for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (passport No. 1733242, 1959) and I bessech you, Senator Tower, to rise the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S. against his will and expressed desires."

Wrote to Connally

About the same time, he wrote a letter to John Connally, the Texas Governor whom he wounded on Friday. The letter was addressed to Mr. Connally as Secretary of the Navy, a job he had by that time turned over to Fred A. Korth.

The Pentagon yesterday released the text of that note which protested his "undesireable discharge" from the Marine Reserves on September 30, 1960. The discharge followed stories from Moscow about his decision to renounce his American citizenship.

In his letter, Oswald tried to disassociate himself from his earlier professed allegiance to Russia. The text of the letter, with his own spelling and punctuation:

"I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowledge since you are a resident of Ft. Worth as I am.

"In November, 1959, an event was well publicated in the Ft. Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time. (much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.)

"This person in answers to questions put to him by reporters in Moscow criticized certain facets of American life. The story was blown up into another 'turncoat' sensation, with the result that the Navy Department gave this person a belated dishonourable discharge, although he had received an honourable discharge after three years service on Sept. 11, 1959 at El Toro, Marine Corps base in California.

"These are the basic facts of my (underlined) case.

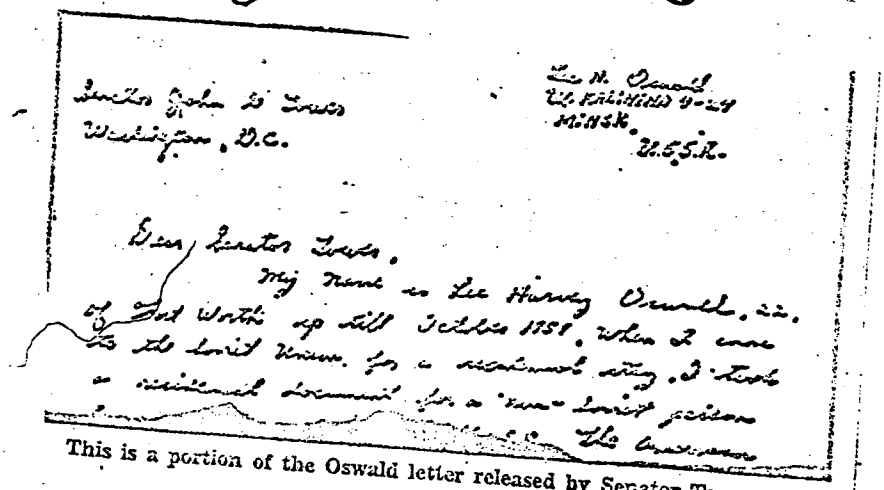
"I have and allways had the full sanction of the U. S. Embassy, Moscow USSR, and hence the U. S. government. In as much as I am returning to the U. S. A. in this year with the aid of the U. S. Embassy bring with me my family (since I married in the U. S. S. R.) I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a boni-fied U. S. citizen and ex-serviceman ("ex" is underlined twice). The U. S. government has no charges or complints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the nercessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information, I would direct you to consult the American Embassy, Chikovski St. 19/21, Moscow, USSR."

In February, 1962, after a review of his case, the State Department decided that since he never received Soviet citizenship, Oswald could be given another American passport. He also was given a loan of $435 to help pay his expenses coming home. It is not known if he ever repaid the loan.

Oswald's name reappeared in news last August when he became involved in the politics of Cuban refugees.

He was the secretary of the New Orleans chapter of a Fair Play for Cuba group, and on August 9 he was arrested together with anti-Castro Cubans after a street fracas. He pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct on August 13 and was fined $10.

This publicity led to his appearance on a New Orleans radio station as part of a panel discussion on Cuba. His comments often seemed to ramble, and they were largely made up of Marxian cliches about Cuban society.



Senator John G. Tower
Washington, D.C.

Lee H. Oswald
Ul. Kalinina 9-24
Minsk.
U.S.S.R.

Dear Senator Tower,
My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Fort Worth up till October 1959, when I came to the Soviet Union for a [illegible] stay. I took a residential document for a "non-Soviet person" [illegible] The American

This is a portion of the Oswald letter released by Senator Tower.

AP Wirephoto

Described as Quiet

At one point, he was asked if he agreed with Fidel Castro that President Kennedy was "a ruffian and a thief."

His reply was that "I would not agree with that particular wording. However I and the Fair Play for Cuba committee does think that the United States Government through certain agencies, mainly the State Department and the CIA, have made monumental mistakes in its relations with Cuba."

On September 26, President Kennedy's plans for a visit to Dallas were announced. A few days later, Oswald got a job at the Texas School Book Depository as a temporary warehouse worker. The man who hired him, R. S. Truly, said yesterday:

"He was a pretty quiet individual. His work was fine and I had no reason to believe—no idea the man had ever been in Russia. He was very quiet with nice manners and a nice appearance."

On October 14, with just a satchel and a few clothes on coat hangers in his possession, Oswald rented an $8 a week room—a barren 5 by 12 foot room. He usually retired by 10 p.m. He kept his room clean, according to his landlady, and never spent the week ends there.

During the Friday noon hour, the housekeeper was watching a television report of President Kennedy's shooting when she said of Oswald:

"He came in running like the dickens, and I said to him, 'you sure are in a hurry,' but he didn't say anything—just ran to his room and got a short tan coat and ran back out."

Killing Suspect Had Fired Gun, Tests Reveal

Leftist Charged, Once Appealed To Gov. Connally

BULLETIN

DALLAS (AP).—Police arrested a second man today and questioned him about the shooting of President Kennedy. He is believed a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, who is charged with murdering the President. The name of the second man arrested was not immediately made public.

By JERRY O'LEARY, JR.
Star Staff Writer

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 23.—Paraffin tests have disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of the murder of President John F. Kennedy, had fired a gun shortly before his arrest yesterday afternoon, Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry announced today.

The tests indicated there were traces of gunpowder on the skin of the 24-year-old self-styled admirer of Fidel Castro.

Chief Curry also told reporters at Dallas police headquarters [illegible] witness has been found who saw Oswald enter the Texas School Book Depository building, from which the fatal shots were fired, carrying a long package which may have concealed the rifle that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. John Connally.

Wrote to Connally

It was disclosed in Washington, meanwhile, that Oswald once wrote a personal letter from Minsk, Russia, where he spent three years, to Mr. Connally, who was President Kennedy's first Secretary of the Navy, asking that his "undesirable" discharge from the Marine Reserve be reversed.

The letter, it was learned today, claimed that news reports of his defection to Russia were exaggerated. The discharge was based on those reports.

A Department of the Navy review board upheld the discharge, however. There was nothing to indicate that Mr. Connally took any action on the letter, but it posed the question of whether Gov. Connally, rather than Mr. Kennedy, might have been Oswald's target if the charge that he was the sniper is sustained.

Oswald continues to deny the charges against him in the death of the Chief Executive and of Dallas Police Private J. D. Tippitt.

Formally Charged

He is to be transferred from the police headquarters cellblock to the Dallas County jail some time today until the grand jury acts on the evidence against him.

The formal charge against Oswald was placed by Dallas police against the slender ex-Marine at 12:26 a.m. EST, after more than nine hours of questioning.

Oswald, who has a Russian wife and two small children, had been charged earlier last night with murder in the fatal shooting of Dallas Police Pvt. Tibbitt.

The policeman was shot down with a .38 caliber pistol two miles away and nearly an hour after President Kennedy was mortally wounded by rifle sniper fire as he rode in a procession through downtown Dallas.

A 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle believed to have been used in the assassination of the President, and two bullets removed from Mr. Kennedy's body, were flown to Washington last night in an Air Force jet for FBI examination. Also sent to Washington was a fragment of the Connally.

Paraffin Tests Made

The laboratory examined paraffin that was placed by police on the suspect's face, something like a mask, to determine if there were any traces of gunpowder on his face.

Experts said gasses from a shoulder-operated weapon characteristically kick back toward the rifleman and can be detected on his skin later through the paraffin test.

District Attorney Henry Wade was asked if authorities were looking for anyone else in connection with the world-stunning assassination.

"There is no one else but him," Mr. Wade said.

Oswald was taken before cameras and microphones after he was charged. He appeared composed and managed an occasional smile as he insisted in a low voice that he was innocent of the death of Mr. Kennedy. Earlier he had said:

"I did not kill the President. I did not kill anyone."

Telescopic Sight

The FBI said the rifle, equipped with a telescopic sight, was found along with three expended cartridges on the upper floor of a Texas school book repository building at Houston and Elm streets, where the fatal shots cut down the President and wounded Gov. Connally.

The rifle, a bolt-operated weapon similar to a Mauser, was old and bore no manufacturer's name, the FBI said.

Oswald carried papers in his wallet indicating he is a native of New Orleans and a veteran of three years service in the Marine Corps.

Investigators are attempting to check Oswald's connections with a pro-Castro organization called the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Homicide Squad Captain Will Fritz said Oswald told him he was chairman of the committee and a follower of Marxism.

District Attorney Wade said that four investigative agencies have 15 witnesses against Oswald and described the evidence against the suspect as "ample."

The suspect was given a separate preliminary hearing on each of the murder charges in the homicide squad room, where the questioning took place before Justice of the Peace David Johnston of the town of Richardson, in Dallas County.

Star
11-23-63

At each hearing, the first about 7:20 p.m. and the second in the early morning hours, Mr. Johnston ordered Oswald held without bond.

The district attorney said the evidence against Oswald will be presented to a county grand jury in the middle of next week.

"I think he is sane and I intend to ask the death penalty on both charges," Mr. Wade told reporters. "This was murder with malice."

Suspect Appears

Oswald, handcuffed and wearing a brown sport shirt and black pants appeared twice before a milling throng of newsmen at police headquarters. Once he was brought out into the hall next to the homicide squad room and later appeared under heavy guard in the line-up room in the basement.

Both times he spoke freely but confusingly.

After he had been charged with the murder of Pvt. Tibbitt, Oswald said: "I haven't killed anybody." He said something that sounded, in the din, like "there was a plot" against him.

Later, after the assassination charge had been filed, the suspect was led into an illuminated stage in the [illegible] room. Blinking under the [illegible] of the lights, he denied that he had killed the President.

"I've not been charged with killing the President," he was heard by some to say. Broadcasters crowded forward and shoved microphones close to his face. "The first I heard of it was from the newspapers."

Comments on Brevity

He made some comment about the brevity of the hearing before the justice of the peace.

After about 45 seconds of tumult, detectives led Oswald away again.

The slightly built suspect, whose light brown hair is thinning in the front, had a cut over his left temple and the beginnings of a blackened right eye. Police said he received the injuries in the struggle with the Dallas policemen who overpowered him in the Texas Theater about an hour after the President was mortally wounded.

The key factor that led to Oswald's capture was the apparently senseless killing of the Dallas policeman.

Worked in Building

Almost at the moment Mr. Kennedy's heartbeat stopped, Pvt. Tibbitt tried to pick up Oswald as a suspicious person four miles from the warehouse and was shot to death.

Police said the bullet that killed the officer came from a pistol fired by Oswald.

Oswald worked in the textbook warehouse which police pin-pointed as the place from which a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight was aimed at the head of the Chief Executive as he drove past in his open limousine.

Police said Oswald was in the building at the time.

Oswald, his Russian wife and their infant children live at 1026 North Beckley avenue. He had a job at the warehouse filling orders and wrapping books.

Ochus V. Campbell, vice president of the firm, said, shortly after the President was shot, "We raced back into the building and saw him in a small storage room on the ground floor. Then we noticed he was gone."

Police Find Shells

Police pouring into the building said they found remains of a chicken near the southeast corner window from which the fatal shots may have been fired. They also found three expended shells and the rifle lying alongside some cases of books.

The FBI said Oswald claimed he left the building, knowing nothing of the shooting, to go to his Beckley avenue home to get a jacket.

They theorized that the suspect slipped out of the building in the confusion but attracted no particular attention because he was known there.

Investigators said he may have walked four blocks to a bus stop and then ridden a bus to his residence exactly 2.7 miles away in the Irving section across the Trinity River bridge from the spot where Mr. Kennedy was shot. Investigators said it is just a tenth of a mile from Oswald's home to the spot where witnesses say he killed Pvt. Tibbit.

Mother Visits Suspect

Oswald came to Dallas two months ago from nearby Fort Worth, Mr. Wade said. The suspect was visited last night in the homicide squad room by his mother, identified as Mrs. Marguerite Claviré, and a brother, Robert.

His Russian wife, also questioned by investigators, speaks English brokenly, police said.

Oswald attracted attention four years ago when he announced in Fort Worth that he was going to Russia to live and would renounce his United States citizenship, the Associated Press reported.

He went to the Soviet Union and lived there three years, during which time he married. Then he applied for permission to return to the United States.

In a radio interview last summer in New Orleans, where he was born October 18, 1939, Oswald claimed he never actually renounced his American citizenship, and therefore had been able to return to America. However, State Department officials said their records show that on November 2, 1959, in Moscow, he swore allegiance to Russia when he turned in his American passport.

He was twice court-martialed while serving with the Marines in Japan, a corps spokesman said. One charge was violating a regulation requiring the registration of privately owned firearms. The other was for using provocative words to a noncommissioned officer. He was given an undesirable discharge.

A man who served with Oswald, Allen D. Graf of Buffalo, said Oswald was "a lonely, introverted, aloof boy" while in service. Mr. Graf said Oswald was bitter about "the tough time his mother had during the depression."

Oswald was fined in New Orleans last year for disturbing the peace after he and some anti-Castro Cubans scuffled as Oswald was passing out pro-Castro literature.

A Cuban exile now living in New Orleans, Carlos Bringuier, said a man named Lee H. Oswald tried to infiltrate Bringuier's anti-Castro organization.

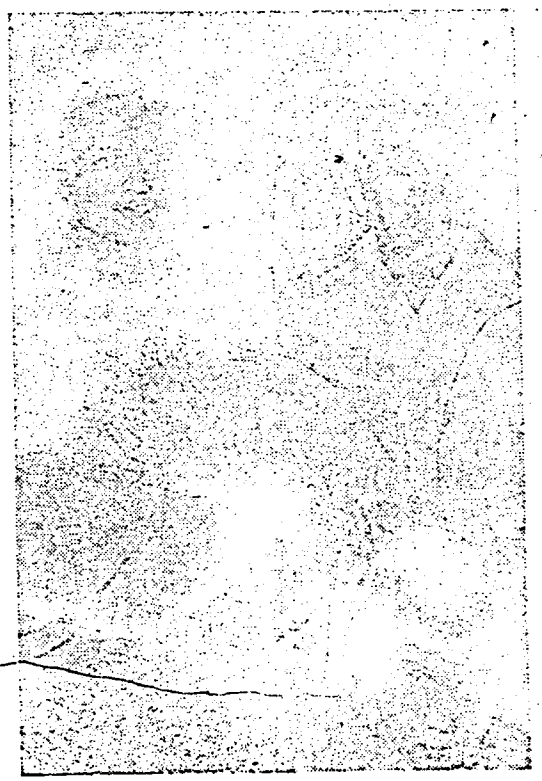
"He offered himself as a former Marine to train Cubans for an invasion," Mr. Bringuier said. "I was suspicious of him from the start . . . and a few days later I encountered him distributing 'Viva Fidel Castro' literature."

Oswald was a member of the "Fair Play for Cuba" Committee.

In Washington, Senator Tower, Republican of Texas, made public a letter he received from Oswald from Minsk in Russia early in 1962 seeking the aid of the Senator in getting permission to return to the United States.

The Senator forwarded the letter to the State Department, which in turn called the Senator's office to say that they had a file on a Lee Harvey Oswald and that on November 2, 1959, he had sworn allegiance to Russia.

Lee Harvey Oswald, his hands manacled, faces a group of newsmen following his capture in Dallas yesterday.—AP Wirephoto.



Mrs. Lee Oswald leaves the Dallas jail with a baby, her older daughter and her husband's mother.—AP Photo.

23 November 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

From: Special Agent M. Sherman BLISS, ONI

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, ex-PFC, USMCR, 1653230 (U); file on

1. Pursuant to directions from the ONI duty officer (LCDR HARPER), the undersigned hand carried subject file to the office of the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) at 0830 hrs. this date. It was subsequently (0900-1000) reviewed by the Director, and only by the Director, in the presence of the undersigned.

2. In response to specific query, the Director, DIA (Lt. Gen. CARROLL) was advised that Mr. McNAUGHTON of the Office of the General Counsel had previously had access to subject file.

M. Sherman Bliss

23 November 1963

TO: Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-921)

From: Charles William BABER, Special Agent, Secret Service, Department of Treasury

Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey, Ex-PFC, USMCR, 1653230 (U); Office of Naval Intelligence dossier in re

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged for subject file. It is understood that disclosure of the contents of subject file will be restricted to those within the Secret Service requiring official access to same, and upon completion of Secret Service review, this file will be promptly returned to the Director of Naval Intelligence (OP-921D).

Charles W. Baber
Special Agent, U.S. Secret Service

originator: Special Agent M. Sherman BLISS, ONI
OP-921D4, telephone OX 41422

ATTN: Captain JACKSON

23 (?) Nov '63

Subject file reviewed at Intelligence Plot by Captain Elmo R. ZUMWALT, Jr., Naval Aide to SECNAV Designate, and then transported to the office of Mr. Fred DUTTON, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs by S/A Roach and Captain ZUMWALT. The entire file was reviewed at this office for prosecutive purposes by Mr. DUTTON, Mr. Abram CHAYES, Legal Advisor State, Mr. Abba SCHWARTZ, Director of Secretarial and Consular Affairs, State, Mr. Adam YARMOLINSKY, Deputy Undersecretary for Defense, and Mr. John McNAUGHTON, General Counsel for Defense.

Mr. McNAUGHTON expressed a strong desire to review the following documents not held in the file:

DIO-9ND Confidential Report ser 02099-E of 8 Jun 60
DIO-9ND ser 02296-E of 27 Jun 1960
CNO Ser 015422P92 of 4 Aug 1960

A call to the Administrative Office, NAVCISUPPCEN, determined that CNO Ser 015422P92 was merely a transmittal letter forwarding an FBI report already held; further that according to DIO-9ND TWX 230029Z,"DIO-9ND files contain only letters of transmittal." This was reported to reviewing personnel, but at the request of Mr. McNAUGHTON, Captain ZUMWALT telephonically contacted the DIO-9ND Duty Officer and requested confirmation. Commander JORDAN was later briefed on this circumstance, and advised that if response indicated that the contents of these documents contained anything other than transmittal letters, he would be notified. At the close of review (0140) response from DIO-9ND had not been received, and Captain ZUMWALT agreed to notify Commander JORDAN directly as indicated above. NOTE: Captain Zumwalt has notified CDR Jordan that DIO-9ND did confirm telephonically that the two serials in question were merely letters of transmittal.

Mr. CHAYES desired reproduction of the following documents contained in the file:

OSI report file number 33-476 dtd 27 Jan 1960, subj (U) John Edward PIC

Unclassified ltr from John CONNALLY to Lee H. OSWALD dated 23 Feb 1962, UNDSECNAV Ser 868

FBI (New Orleans) report dated 24 Sep 1963, subj Lee Harvey OSWALD

Authority to reproduce the foregoing documents was obtained from DNI by the Intelligence Duty Officer, and one (1) copy of each was made and retained by Mr. CHAYES.

Reviewing personnel commented unoficially that further review of the file would probably not be necessary as they already hold the balance to the documents. File Ltd to Admin. [illegible]

C.J. Roach
Special Agent

Subj file taken to Intelligence Duty Officer, then transported to office of Mr. Fred DUTTON, Asst Secy of State for Congressional Affairs by S/A Roach in company with Elmo R. ZUMWALT

ok

DIO 9ND CG
GREENWOOD

PALMETTO

DIO9ND TWX 232044Z NOV 63

TO SUPPCEN ATLANTIC

SUBJ OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, 1653230, EX PFC-USMCR
PIC, EDWARD JOHN

REF /A/ SUPPCEN TWX 222147Z NOV 63
/B/ DIO-9ND TWX 230029Z NOV 63

MPRC ST LOUIS ADVISED INFO FROM MIL SERV RECORD OF PIC, JOHN EDWARD IS AS FOLLOWS,

DPOB 17 JAN 31 OR 17 JAN 32, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SSN 452 40 7470
PHYS DESCRIP, HT 66", WT 159, HAIR BLK, EYES BLUE, BUILD MD, WEARS GLASSES, SCARS-APPENDECTOMY, NO WISDOM TEETH, BLOOD O-TYPE
MOTHER, MARGUERITE C. OSWALD NEE, MARGUERITE FRANCES CLAVERIE
FATHER, EDWARD JOHN PIC /DECSD/
HALF BROTHER, SUBJ
SPOUSE, MARGARET DOROTHY FUHRMAN, BORN 21 DEC 33, MARRIAGE 18 AUG 51, EMMANUEL LUTH CHRCH, N.Y.,N.Y.
CHILDREN, JOHN EDWARD PIC, BORN 14 MAY 52, JANET ANN PIC, BORN 18 OCT 54
MIL SERV /A/ ENLIST USMCR, 24 OCT 48, FT WORTH, SERV NO 1099633, SERVED BATT A, 155 HOWITZER BN, USMCR, FT WORTH, HON DISCH PFC 24 JAN 50 /NO ACDU/, ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENLIST C/O MOTHER, 7408 EUWING ST, FT WORTH
/B/ ENLIST USCG, 25 JAN 50, DALLAS, TEX., SERV NO 274 928, SERVED HOSPCORSSCHOL, GROTEN, CONN., MARCH-JUL 51,DISCH HM2, 26 JAN 53, FT SECURITY UNIT, ELLIS ISLAND, EARNED EXPERT RIFLE MEDAL 5 OCT 50 ABOARD CG CUTTER ROCKAWAY, CAPE MAY, N.J.. CHARACTER REFS FOR ENLIST SHOWN AS LOYD K. DABEF, 1404 E. ELMWOOD, FT WORTH & HIRAM P. CONWAY, 7420 EUWING, FT WORTH
/C/ RE ENLIST USCG 27 JAN 53, ELLIS ISLAND, APR 52 COMPLTD NAVDENTALTECH SCHOL, BAINBRIDGE, WIFE,S RESID AT TIME SHOWN AS 80 ST MARKS PL, APT 5C, STATEN ISLAND, COMPLTD HOSPCORPS-SCHOL 1954 PORTSMOUTH, VA., /OSWALD RESIDING AT 7408 EUWING, FT WORTH, AS OF 26 APR 54/, RECD HON DISCH 31 JAN 56 USCGB, ST GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND
/D/ ENLIST USAF 1 FEB 56, MITCHELL AFB, N.Y., SERV NO AF11313239, SSGT-MED LAB SPEC, DISCH 25 SEP 58 TO RE ENLIST USAF SIX YRS., ADDRESS GIVEN AS C/O M. OSWALD, 3006 BRISTOLK RD., FT WORTH, WIFE,S RESID AT CURRENT ENLIST SHOWN AS 104 AVE C, EAST MEADOW, N.Y.
/E/ PIC PRESENTLY ON ACDU USAF. CONFIRMATION MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH RECORDS AIRMAN RECORDS ANNEX, RANDOLPH AFB, SAN ANTONIO

SECURITY CLEARANCE, NONE NOTED
EDUCATION, SEPT 45-MAY 46 CHAMPERLARN HUNT ACADEMY, PORT GIBSON, MISS., SEP 49-JAN 50 PACHEL HIGH SCHOL, FT WORTH
EMPLOYMENT, SEPT 48-OCT 49 EVERYBODY,S STORE, 829 HAMMOND, FT WORTH, AS STOCK CLERK, SUPERVISOR, ROY M. BOWDEN.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO FOLLOWING CASE FILE WHICH IS CROSS REF TO SUBJECT IN MATERIAL REMAINING IN FILES OF DIO-9ND, GORDON, HAROLD SHERWIN /ONI-1176-3/

NOTE - NAMES CHANGED TO REFLECT SPELLING AS INDICATED IN FILES OF DIO-9ND AND MPRC ST LOUIS.

USNAVCINTSUPPCEN WATCH 23 NOV 1963

0730 Assumed the watch

0745 S/A BLISS assumed custody of three (3) copies, (original and 2 copies), of the file on OSWALD, Lee Harvey to take them to the Pentagon. CAPT JOHNSON arrived.

0845 Representative from PIC - U.S. Naval Photographic Interpetation Center, to reproduce 6-12 copies of the negative of OSWALD, and to carry them to the DIO, by hand.

0850 CAPT MANNING called. ADM TAYLOR had not yet arrived at the Pentagon, and evidently did not desire to review the file in the custody of S/A BLISS.

0940 Called Secret Service regarding copy of letter from OSWALD to then Secretary of the Navy, CONNALY.

0946 S/A Charles W. BABER, Secret Service received a copy of the OSWALD letter.

1000 Dispatched courier run to Pentagon for message traffic.

1025 ENS Herman W. HUGHES, 635582, USN, requested four (4) days emergency leave. Address: 9819 Sylvan Hills Highway, N. Little Rock, Ark. Tel. TE- 5 3515

1100 S/A BLISS telephoned to request permission to provide the Secret Service with a copy of OSWALD file. CAPT JOHNSON concurred, stipulating that the file should be ultiminately returned to USNAVCINTSUPPCEN

1105 Dispatched courier with message copy of letter from OSWALD to CONNALY to FBI liaison office.

1150 CAPT JOHNSON secured.

1210 S/A BLISS returned. Delivered original copy of the OSWALD file and one copy.

1220 Transferred watch to telephone watch.

1225 By request of IDO dispatched S/A's BLISS and DRAPER to Pentagon with original OSWALD File.

Very Resp.

... D. PELL
LTJG, USNR

P.S. 1230 - Carried one copy of Oswald file to IDO Pentagon.
1500 - Called S/A Sullivan Dallas to get additional information on one Joe Molina, allegedly implicated in the Oswald case. Sullivan said that he would call back.

1530 - Jackson called back. (See below)

1600 - 2 unknown boys approximately 16. wandered into the lobby of the Fairmont building and took the elevator to the 5th floor, allegedly with the intention of selling newspaper subscriptions. They took a few steps down the corridor on the left of the elevator, then reentered the elevator and descended to the ground floor. S/A Draper gave chase but was unable to catch them. Miss Frances Weaver, employed in F-5 was a witness to the above incident. All entrances to the Fairmont Building were immediately secured.

Joe Rodriguez Molina DPOB 18 June 1924 Dallas. Formerly in US Navy from 2/22/43 to 1/5/46 Ser 3391658. Allegedly connected with the Oswald case as a witness only.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The file

DATE: 22 Nov. 1963

FROM : LTJG P.D. MOLINARI, DUTY OFFICER USNAVCINTSUPPCEN ARL VA.

SUBJECT: Assassination of President Kennedy; suspect of

This is a synopsis of events at this Center on this date from approximately 1600 through 2400, prepared on the spot, and to the best of my recollection.

1. 222147Z NAVCINTSUPPCEN TWX requested MARCORPS record check on Oswald. ONI Files indicated that Oswald had been separated from the MARCORPS in 1960.

2. DIO 9ND TWX 222223Z stated jacket mailed this P.M. to HQ USMC WASH. D.C. Maj. Vanderswag stated service record not available until at least Monday.

3. 1700 - Mr. Pascal delivered supplemental file to Intelligence Plot.

4. 1900- ONI investigative file received at Center and reviewed by Capt Johnson Capt Jackson and Adm. Taylor informed.

5. At appromimately 1930 Captain Johnson placed a call to Special FBI Agent Williams in Dallas, and gave him the gist of a letter from Oswald to Connally who had been SECNAV.

6. Meanwhile, ONI duty officer had been informed of a request being prepared from General Carroll of DIA to see the file on Oswald.

7. Admiral Taylor and Capt Jackson advised of this request by Captain Johnson at approximately 2000.

8. Admiral Taylor's instructions were to prepare a file for him to be passed to General Carroll. This file is to be carried to Admiral Taylor's office by special agent Bliss who will then carry the file to General Carroll who will peruse the file and retura it to the special agent.

9. At approximately 2200 I received a call from the Intelligence Duty Officer that I was to release no files to anyone except by his order. However, I received his permission to prepare copies of the files for possible use by Secret Service, FBI, and other possible authorized activities.

9. Copies of Oswald's letter are being transmitted to FBI, and Secret Service on 23 November.

Very respectfully,

PATRICK D. MOLINARI, LTJG USNR
DUTY OFFICER NAVCINTSUPPCEN

Received from ONI 11-24-63 6:40 p.m.
excerpt from service record of
Pic, John Edward (TWX 232044Z) (1 page)

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
63 NOV 24 PM 3:39

Edith E. Duncan,
Ad Mi. Aide
US Secret Service

Secret Service

Mr. Lawrence 192-5165

US Secret Service
Post Office Box 9215,
Washington 4, D.C.

Ons

6h

0820 - gotal Pentagon
0900 - briefed Taylor on 3 file
1000 - BABER given file
1115 - gave file to LCDR FLEMING

Memo:

1. 921 assumed responsibility for informing OSI and FBI that these documents had been reproduced.

05422-1992
Aug 4, 1960

Section. LTCDR Fleming.

+

Day of mourning

except for essential services

— Frances Weaver —

OK

1 - File came from Bu Pers
2 - Ltr from Oswald 1-30-61 discovered
3 - Called S/A Cuffage (FBI-Wash)
4 - Called 921 - He asked me
a. Call FBI Dallas
b. " 92
c. " IDO
5 - Called S/A Williams in Dallas, gave excerpt from ltr. He asked me to pass copy of ltr to FBI-Wash
6 - Called IDO. Stated Gen Carroll DIA wants to borrow file
7 - Called Op-92. Cited ltr 1-30-61. He was cautious about passing file to DIA. If a transmittal, he wants it done by 921.
8 - Called 921. He wants
a. Paschal to prepare resume of Oswald
b. Prepare a copy of entire file.
9 - IDO called. 92 told him to prepare file for review by him & for agent to take file for DIA to read & for agent to return.
10 - 921 above agreed that a copy of file can go to DIA, via agent's delivery first to 92 & then DIA.

TWX

From DNI

To D10-9ND

Subj OSWALD, Lee Harvey ~~(or Henry)~~ or OSWALD, Lee Henry 1653230 USMCR

PICK, Edward John

Request immediate Marcorps record check on OSWALD x Reply by TWX which will be kept normal pending receipt this info x Suspect in Dallas shooting x ONI files indicate separated Marcorps 1960 x Pick is half brother x Not known whether any military status x check FRC on name

Release SKJ

RDJ Jr

ONI TELETYPE MESSAGE (Incoming)
OPNAV FORM-2100-1 (9-54)

ORIGINATOR'S D/T GROUP

FROM

TO

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

DIO9ND TWX 222223Z NOV 63

TO SUPPCEN ATLANTIC

SUBJ YOUR TWX 222147Z NOV 63

OSWALD JACKET MAILED THIS P.M. TO HQ USMC WASHINGTON, D.C., /CWO JOHNSON/. RECORDS OF ALL SERVICES WILL BE CHECKED ON PICK, BUT NO ANSWER LIKELY UNTIL TOMORROW IN VIEW OF LACK OF IDENTIFICATION, VOLUME OF RECORDS INVOLVED. FACT FRC CLOSED AND PERSONNEL MUST BE RE-CALLEDM DIO-9ND JACKET ON OSWALS BEING RECALLED FROM FRC, CHICAGO AND TWX SUMMARY OF CONTENTS WILL BE FURNIHSED IN APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS, IF DESIRED.

WILL MAINTAIN WATCH AT DIO UNTIL INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM MPRC. ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT ONI TWX WILL BE MANNED OR TELEPHONE NUMBER.
END MK
STANDBY WE DO DESIREANY INFO BE TWX ASAP

YOU WILL HAVE SOMEONE AT TWX FROM NOW ON THROUGH TOMORROW WITHOUT SECURING

AFFIRM
ENDL GLC
WILL ADVISE YOU BY TWX OF ALL INFO AS RECEIVED IS THAT SATISFACTORY

AFFIRM,
END MK

ok

ACTION RECIPIENT will handle this message in the same way as incoming correspondence. Complete the spaces to the right if message is to be filed in case folder.

CASE HISTORY NO. AND DESIGNATOR (IF APPLICABLE)

1. 1430 - call S/A SULLIVAN further [illegible] MOLINA

1505. S/A BABER (Secret Sector) returned file. Was told that ONI files were available. BABER called his office concerning any possible ident

1530 - BABER left. Stated that Chief of Secret Sect. had made copy of file

Subj:
Lee Harvey OSWALD

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 24, 1963

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated 9/24/63 at New Orleans

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-204 (Rev. 2-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. Office: DALLAS
Date: 9/10/63

Field Office File No.: Dallas 100-10461 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1963
DESK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

Subject subscriber to The Worker while resident of Fort Worth, Texas. Subject reportedly drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. Subject presently residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

Mr. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on August 5, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, have occupied the apartment at 4905 Magazine, New Orleans since June 1963.

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Personnel Secretary, William Reilly Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on August 5, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD has been employed as a maintenance man at that company since May 15, 1963.

B. Miscellaneous

On March 11, 1963 Mrs. M. F. TOBIAS, apartment manager, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 3, 1963 that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife MARINA moved from that apartment building to 214 West Neeley Street in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. TOBIAS advised they had considerable difficulty

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CD11

with Mr. OSWALD who apparently drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. They had numerous complaints from the other tenants due to OSWALD's drinking and beating his wife.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

On September 28, 1962 Dallas confidential informant T-1 advised that LEE H. OSWALD, who at that time resided at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was a subscriber to The Worker, an East Coast communist newspaper.

On April 21, 1963 Dallas confidential informant T-2 advised that LEE H. OSWALD of Dallas, Texas, was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to T-2, OSWALD had a plackard around his neck reading, "Hands Off Cuba Viva Fidel".

CG 100-37151

1. APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 10, 1963

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., dated 9/10/63 at Dallas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OP-921E2/was
SER 09500P92

[redacted] (UNCLAS[redacted] of enclosures [redacted] and designated [redacted]

3 JAN 1963

FROM: DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

TO: CDR E. L. CARSON
Navy Discharge Review Board
Navy Annex, Rm E617

SUBJ: EX-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR, 1653230 (U)

REF: (a) Telecon between CDR CARSON/ENS HAZELTON on 27 Dec 1962

ENCL: (1) ONI Conf Supplemental Case History File, same subj

ADDITIONAL MTLS 6/2

1. ENCLOSURE (1) is FORWARDED FOR information.

2. The nature of the information forwarded herewith is such that its existence, source, and content, including the names of all informants, must be carefully safeguarded. It shall be shown only to those persons whose official duties require access thereto. If the enclosure covers an investigation of an individual, the information shall not be shown to the subject, nor shall Naval Intelligence or any other contributing agency be mentioned in connection with any action taken on the basis of the information. This material is not to be forwarded outside of the command of the addressee, nor shall any portion of the enclosed material be reproduced or removed from this file.

3. Return of this material within thirty (30) days is requested. It should be returned directly to the Director of Naval Intelligence (Op-921) by endorsement, or by separate letter, reflecting cognizance of and any action taken based on this information.

P. W. Palmer
P. W. PALMER
By direction

[redacted]

OP-921 TRANSMITTAL
OPNAV FORM 5521-21 (REV. 5-61)

R-48724

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 25, 1964

921 2/28/64
921D
ACT.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald

The General Counsel, Department of Defense, has been designated to serve as liaison for the Department with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

In this capacity, he has been requested by Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, to furnish the Commission with two copies of "all materials concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence." As you will note from Mr. Rankin's letter, copy attached, the request specifically concerns a "record of inquiry" by naval intelligence "into Mr. Oswald's conduct upon his discharge from the USMC and his subsequent trip to the Soviet Union."

For your information, Mr. Oswald's Marine Corps personnel file, which is presently in the custody of this office, contains two references to documents that appear to be covered by Mr. Rankin's request. These are as follows:

(1) "DIO, 9th ND confidential report serial 02049-E of 8 Jun 60."

(2) "DIO, 9th ND confidential report serial 02296-E of 27 Jun 60."

It is requested that two copies of all the materials in question be prepared and forwarded to this office as soon as possible.

Frank A. Bartimo
Assistant General Counsel
(Manpower)

Attachment

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

FEB 18 1964

Honorable John T. McNaughton
General Counsel of the Department of Defense
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNaughton:

The copy of the military records of Lee Harvey Oswald, which you sent to this Commission on January 15, 1964, does not appear to include any record of inquiry into his case by the Office of Naval Intelligence. However, the Commission is advised that the Office of Naval Intelligence did inquire into Mr. Oswald's conduct upon his discharge from the USMC and his subsequent trip to the Soviet Union.

The Commission would appreciate being furnished two copies of all materials concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence and any additional information on Mr. Oswald in the files of any other department, agency, office, or organization, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

I will be happy to discuss with you any question of security which may arise in connection with this request.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

GC 4372

0-14d (Rev. 8-16-63)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

JAN 1 1964

Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20350

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES F. MORRISSEY
Date: 12/4/63
Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 105-37111
Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

Interview set forth of JOHN E. DONOVAN, former section commander of subject when both in MACS-9, USMC, March, 1959, to September, 1959. OSWALD described as wise guy, trouble maker, officer-baiter, revolter against authority, felt he was one of few actually aware of world affairs. Attitude, however, never resulted in any official administrative action against him according to DONOVAN. OSWALD dependable on assignments, remained to himself during slack periods reading and studying. Fellow officer who knew subject reported to DONOVAN that subject was out of his mind, a nut on politics. Stewardess who dated OSWALD told DONOVAN subject real nut. OSWALD's assignment with MACS-9 gave him access to secret radio frequencies, call signs and codes which were compromised and changed at time of his defection. Other military knowledge available to OSWALD in same position set forth. Interview of Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, sister of RUTH PAINE, set forth. PAINE visited HOKE around last Labor Day, indicated her plan to pick up subject's wife, MARINA, in New Orleans; told HOKE that MARINA wanted to leave subject since he was not supporting the family. Subject described as "jerk."

- P -

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WFO 105-37111

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Interview of JOHN E. DONOVAN, Former U.S. Marine Corps Section Commander of LEE HARVEY OSWALD During the Period March, 1959, to September, 1959

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

JOHN E. DONOVAN, 2009 Belmont Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., a physics instructor at Ascension Academy, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that as a U.S. Marine Corps Officer he was Section Commander of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the period March to September, 1959. Both were attached to the Counter Air Operations Center (CAOC) with Marine Air Control Squadron 9 (MACS-9), U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), Santa Ana, California. OSWALD was a Private and DONOVAN was the Assistant Operations Officer. DONOVAN described OSWALD as a wise guy who went out of his way to annoy people; as revolting against any kind of authority and through this attitude expelling himself from society. OSWALD felt he was one of a minority who actually knew what was happening in world affairs, particularly in the field of politics. OSWALD was an officer-baiting troublemaker who used his superior knowledge of world political situations to trap unwary officers.

DONOVAN said OSWALD was dependable on watch during his performance of duties with the CAOC crew such as radar scanning operations. He believed OSWALD's position would be classified as Operations Man in an MACS unit. DONOVAN's association with OSWALD was generally on a daily basis and while both assigned to the CAOC, MACS-9, on the West Coast. DONOVAN mentioned that in slack periods, OSWALD rarely associated with other members of the crew, spent time reading history books, magazines and a Russian newspaper, name unknown. OSWALD also studied the Russian language. DONOVAN said that although OSWALD was an officer baiter, he was never directly insulting to same although they sensed that he held them in little esteem for the most part. DONOVAN never had nor did he know of any trouble in his association with OSWALD which required administrative action, such that it would be noted in his record. DONOVAN stated that some of the men actually liked and respected OSWALD because he was able to back up some of his officer-baiting accomplishments with studied knowledge of the facts in the political problem or historical question which he used to bait his trap.

On 12/3/63 at Alexandria, Virginia File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY:elw Date dictated 12/4/63

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DONOVAN believed OSWALD had a very high IQ, was a self-educated man and well read, especially in the fields of political world affairs. DONOVAN said that OSWALD thus presented the anomaly of a 20 year old Marine Corps Private with an extensive knowledge and maturing interest in world affairs and politics.

DONOVAN stated that a fellow officer, WILLIAM TRAIL, told him that TRAIL was Officer of the Day in Japan when OSWALD got into trouble there over his having been drunk and cursing out a Sergeant, and not an officer as reported in a December 2, 1963, article in the Washington, D.C., "Evening Star" newspaper reporting an interview of DONOVAN. TRAIL, knowing OSWALD was going into DONOVAN's outfit, warned the latter that OSWALD was a talker and out of his mind. In explanation of this last remark, DONOVAN said that TRAIL explained that OSWALD was a nut on politics, felt this was meant by TRAIL rather than any mental instability. DONOVAN also stated that he dated an airline stewardess, found out from her that she had also dated OSWALD on a few occasions. The stewardess told DONOVAN OSWALD was a real nut. DONOVAN conjectured that stewardess' remark might have been due to the fact that OSWALD, all wrapped up in political theory, may have expounded on same and to her was a poor and odd date.

DONOVAN also said that when OSWALD requested a hardship discharge in September of 1959 to assist his mother financially, OSWALD turned down the offer of other men in the group to help.

DONOVAN knew of no mental instability on the part of OSWALD.

DONOVAN related that OSWALD's position with the CAOC crew gave him access to all secret radio frequencies, call signs, and authentication codes utilized in connection with the normal functions of the CAOC. Since they were compromised, they were changed at the time of OSWALD's defection to Moscow. In connection also with the normal effective operational functioning of his position, OSWALD

also knew the displacement of most military squadrons of all services on the West Coast, the number and type aircraft of all services on the West Coast, the ranges and locations of radar control sites of all services on the West Coast, and knew the practical effective ranges as distinguished from theoretical or book ranges on all radar sets in the USMC. DONOVAN stated that OSWALD's position required a secret clearance, that access to the location in which they operated was gained by presentation of appropriate credentials to the guard on duty.

DONOVAN stated that OSWALD never actually presented his political views regarding this country or Russia. DONOVAN stated that he knew nothing about a statement in the Washington, D.C., newspaper "Evening Star" article previously referred to which reported him as knowing about a court martial for OSWALD on not reporting that OSWALD owned a pistol. He said he did not know where the reporter obtained this information for he knew nothing of any interest in guns on the part of OSWALD.

DONOVAN stated that the following persons would know OSWALD well:

1. ROBERT BLOCK, USMC, presently with MACS-9 at Santa Ana, California. BLOCK was Operations Officer during the period DONOVAN was Assistant Operations Officer of CAOC, MACS-9, and as such was OSWALD's over-all superior.

2. CAMELIUS (phonetic) BROWN, a Negro Staff Sergeant, USMC, believed to be stationed at the Helicopter Base, New River, North Carolina, with MACS-5, or can be located through Camp Lejeune. BROWN was OSWALD's crew chief part-time when both were with MACS-9.

3. EUGENE HOLMBERG (or HOLMBURG), Warrant Officer, USMC, presently an Airborne Radar Observer with the USMC F4H Squadron in the San Diego area. HOLMBERG was then Staff Sergeant and also a crew chief of OSWALD with MACS-9.

4. WILLIAM K. TRAIL, South Eberhardt Street, Chicago, Illinois, employed by North American Insurance Company, Chicago, as claims adjustor. TRAIL was a former officer in the USMC. DONOVAN believed TRAIL and OSWALD both together with MACS-1, Atsugi, Japan, probably from December, 1957, to January, 1959, and that TRAIL should know people who knew OSWALD in Japan.

5. OWEN DEJANOVICH (phonetic), formerly of the USMC in the same crew with OSWALD at MACS-9 and also lived in the same barracks area as OSWALD. DEJANOVICH was presently living in Chicago and DONOVAN believed that he could be readily reached from the Chicago phone book.

DONOVAN suggested DEJANOVICH be interviewed concerning a Marine whose name DONOVAN could only recall as BEEZER and whom he described as a short football player whom DEJANOVICH would readily recall. DONOVAN pointed out that BEEZER's sister, whose first name was ROSE, was an airline stewardess who dated OSWALD once or twice and who is previously described herein. DONOVAN believed that BEEZER introduced OSWALD to his sister, doubted that BEEZER would perform such an action if there was anything wrong with OSWALD in any respect.

WFO 105- 37111

Interview of Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE,
5421 Waneta Road,
Glen Echo Heights, Maryland,
Sister of Mrs. RUTH PAINE

It will be recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife, MARINA, was residing with a RUTH PAINE at time of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On November 29, 1963, Mrs. EMMETT DIAMOND, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she was acquainted with relatives of RUTH PAINE; that one of these relatives was a sister, SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Glen Echo Heights, Washington, D.C.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/4/63

Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Glen Echo Heights, Maryland, advised that she is a sister of RUTH PAINE of Irving, Texas. She said that RUTH visited her home just prior to last Labor Day or the end of August for about three days. RUTH mentioned at that time that she intended to go to New Orleans within the following few weeks to pick up a Russian wife of an American who was expecting a second child and was taking her to live with her in Texas. As explanation at the time to Mrs. HOKE, RUTH indicated that MARINA wanted to leave her husband at the time, that he was not supporting the family, and was, in Mrs. HOKE's words, gathered from RUTH that OSWALD was a "jerk" as far as his husband role was concerned. Mrs. HOKE said that her sister's action on behalf of MARINA was an act of kindness on her part to a person having no one to whom to turn. Mrs. HOKE did not know how her sister knew the OSWALDs, could only speculate that it was probably through mutual acquaintances.

Mrs. HOKE said that she never met OSWALD, said RUTH mentioned that he had been to Russia, intended to stay there, had subsequently returned to the U.S. She said she knew nothing about OSWALD's politics.

Mrs. HOKE said that she subsequently received a letter from RUTH after her visit in which she indicated that MARINA was then living with her, that she was enjoying her company.

Mrs. HOKE said that she did not recognize OSWALD's name at first in news accounts but as the description of MARINA and her connection with Irving, Texas, evolved, she realized reference was being made to the same girl living with her sister. She accordingly telephoned RUTH and verified this and inquired about her sister's welfare. She said that her sister had nothing to add other than to verify that MARINA was the person involved and that they were well.

She said she also had a card from RUTH announcing the birth at the time of MARINA's second child.

On 12/3/63 at Glen Echo Heights, Maryland File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY:elw Date dictated 12/4/63

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Mrs. HOKE said RUTH was going to sell her story to "Life" magazine but this apparently did not pan out. Mrs. HOKE said her sister would probably look after MARINA's welfare, at least for the present, since MARINA to her knowledge only had RUTH to assist her financially.

Mrs. Oswald Picks New York Lawyer To Defend Her Son

FORT WORTH, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The mother of Lee H. Oswald announced today she had retained a lawyer to defend her son before the Presidential Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Appealing for people to "come forward and help prove that my son is not guilty," Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said Mark Lane of New York had agreed to represent her son.

Mrs. Oswald, a 56-year-old practical nurse, said Mr. Lane visited her home here last weekend and told her not to worry about a fee.

She said she was living on contributions from "people who are interested in justice" and $862 she had collected on an insurance policy on her son.

Speaking to newsmen in her home, Mrs. Oswald said:

"I know there are many people who may have information about this case—people who can help prove that my son is not guilty. I pray that anyone who has information or who wanted to help will write to Mr. Lane or contact me."

Mrs. Oswald said again that she planned to write a book about her son, who was shot and killed two days after the assassination by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night club operator.

Mrs. Oswald said she had not seen her son's widow, Marina, who has remained in seclusion under Secret Service protection since the assassination.

She said a Secret Service man called last night and asked if she would like to talk to her daughter-in-law on the phone.

"I gave him a message for my daughter-in-law, but I haven't heard from her," Mrs. Oswald said.

Confirmed by Lane

Mr. Lane confirmed here yesterday that he had accepted Mrs. Oswald's offer to serve as attorney without fee for her son.

Rankin's Position

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—J. Lee Rankin, counsel of the Warren Commission, has said the group had no intention of appointing a lawyer to act in Oswald's behalf. "The commission is not engaged in determining the guilt of anybody," Mr. Rankin said over the weekend.

It was noted here that it would be up to the commission to decide later whether it wanted to hear from Mr. Lane during the inquiry.

NEW YORK TIMES
1/15/64

MOTHER RECALLS PLEA ON OSWALD

Cites '61 Appeal to Kennedy on Locating Son in Soviet

By JACK LANGGUTH

Special to The New York Times

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 6 —Mrs. Marguerite Oswald revealed today that she appealed to President Kennedy in 1961 for assistance in making contact with her son in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Oswald who held a news conference here said that she went to Washington soon after President Kennedy's inauguration, seeking information about Lee H. Oswald.

She spoke to neither the President nor Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Mrs. Oswald said, but she was referred to a high-ranking State Department officer who set up a conference for her with other officials.

Three weeks later, she said, she received her son's addresss from the State Department, the first indication she had had since Nov., 1959, that he was still alive. Oswald was a Marxist who had defected to the Soviet Union, where he stayed for two an one-half years.

He was arrested last Nov. 22 and charged with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas. He was shot two days later in the Dallas city jail by Jack Ruby, a night club owner.

Criticizes Court System

During her long and rambling narrative today, Mrs. Oswald was also sharply critical of the New York City juvenile courts system, which she said held truants from school in custody alongside of "hardened criminals."

Mrs. Oswald, a 56-year-old practical nurse, professed faith in her son's innocence throughout the press conference. But she acknowledged that her earlier statement "might" imply that "my son was guilty."

She had complained in interviews during the week that her son, as a defector, should have been kept under surveillance during the President's trip to Dallas.

"It's simple to me," she said, explaining her seeming inconsistency. "Maybe it's not simple to everybody."

Mrs. Oswald said she assumed that her son had psychiatric counseling in New York, although she had no direct knowledge of it.

She brought the boy, then almost 11, to New York in the fall of 1952.

"This is a very, very sad story," she said as she told about his truancy.

"Lee was in the Bronx Zoo when a truant officer picked him up. I found out that New York was different from Texas, that they don't tolerate a day or two out of school. But Lee promised he'd never do it again.

After two more truancies, Mrs. Oswald said, she was notified to appear in Children's Court.

"I hardly knew what was going on," she said. "My boy, right then and there, was taken away. I didn't see my boy again."

She described visiting him shortly afterward in a New York boys' home.

"He said to me, 'get me out of here.'" Mrs. Oswald recounted. "'I am in here with children who have stabbed people, who have killed people with guns.'

"And he had only been picked up for missing school," Mrs. Oswald said unsteadily.

She engaged a lawyer, whose name she did not remember, who told her, she said, that it was "prevalent for authorities to want to send your boy to a farm to work to pay for the taxes of the state of New York."

Mrs. Oswald said that her son remained three or four weeks in the institution and then was remanded to her custody by a judge.

Recalls Probation Officer

"That's when Mr. John Carro comes into the pictures," she said. "He was a probation officer, and he said, 'Lee, you'll have to report to me every week.'

"I said, 'Mr. Carro, my son is not going to report to you. He's no criminal. He's given his word that it's not going to happen again. The first time he doesn't keep his word, then he'll report to you'."

"I was not going to have a boy of that age and that caliber going to a probation officer," Mrs. Oswald said. She said that the probation officer was annoyed by her attitude and "certainly made it hard on my son in school — he kept pushing to get him back to the farm."

Later a "Big Brother," whom also she could not identify, advised her to take her son back to New Orleans, she said.

She said she "never had any trouble with Lee" after following this advice.

Records indicate that his school attendance in Louisiana was irregular in the following years, however. He quit school when he was 16 to work as a messenger on the New Orleans docks and as a runner for a New Orleans dental laboratory.

Oswald attended less than one month of high school in Fort Worth in September, 1956, before enlisting in the Marine Corps at the age of 17.

Before the news conference began, at the Fort Worth Press Club, a telephoned threat on Mrs. Oswald's life was received. Fort Worth policemen escorted her to the press conference and screened reporters but there were no incidents. She had not previously received threatening calls or letters.

Mrs. Oswald dwelt at length on the conditions surrounding her son's discharge from the Marines. She pointed out that he had been classified as unfit only after he defected to Russia.

Because his discharge as undesirable was sent to him by registered mail while he was in the Soviet Union, she contended that he had not actually received such a discharge.

She also raised the question of the assassination rifle, which police investigators say Oswald ordered from a Chicago mail order house.

"The gun he had purchased was in a blanket in the garage in Irving, where his wife was staying," Mrs. Oswald said. "He did not hide it in his Dallas apartment. Anybody had access to that gun, anybody."

Poses 'Logical Story'

Hearing the shots on the day of the assassination, her son had become panic-striken since he knew that, as a defector, he would be questioned concerning any violence, Mrs. Oswald speculated.

"He goes to get a gun to protect himself," Mrs. Oswald said. "That's not far-fetched to me."

"I'm not saying this is a true story," she said, "only that it's a logical story."

Describing her trip to Washington, Mrs. Oswald said she had borrowed $120 on her life insurance holdings and had taken an overnight train to the capital.

"I arrived at 8 A.M. and called the White House and asked to speak to President Kennedy," Mrs. Oswald said. She continued:

"A man was very nice to me and said the switchboard wasn't open, but they'd have his office call me. I explained that I had just gotten off the train.

"I freshened up and then I went back on the telephone and asked to speak to Dean Rusk. I spoke to his personal secretary. Everybody was most polite, most helpful.

"She asked that I stay on the line and then she put through a Mr. Boster, who said he remembered my son's case and would make an appointment with me for 11 A.M."

"I told him I still wanted to see Secretary of State Rusk, but if I couldn't, I'd see him at 11.

Results 'Satisfactory'

"I had arrived at 8 A.M. and by 11 A.M., I was sitting with four high State Department officials. The results were very satisfactory.

"They found his address. I started to write to him and he wrote me beautiful letters from Russia."

Mrs. Oswald was asked if she believed she had failed her son.

"I do not. I have not failed him. The failing was in the human society for not helping a mother with three children."

Mrs. Oswald, twice divorced and once widowed, had two sons older than Lee.

She granted that she had not seen any of her sons often after they grew up.

"I'm not the type of mother that children come home to," she said. "I don't have the rooms or the income for a visit."

"I wanted to be home with my children. And I told each of them that it was important that their wives did not work after they were married, and none of my sons' wives have."

Mrs. Oswald said that she would not remove her son's body from its plot in Rose Hill Cemetery here.

Officials of the cemetery have suggested cremation because of threats that have been received against the body and the grave. The Fort Worth police chief has estimated that guards for the grave are costing city taxpayers $3,000 a month.

New York Times
Sun
7 Dec 64

Marina Still Held By FBI; Lane Hired By Oswald Mother

FF

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER SEVEN WEEKS under protective custody and enforced isolation from any persons but Secret Service, FBI agents and her "business manager," Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina, is ready to appear as the star witness against her husband later this month when called before the Warren Commission probing the assassination of President Kennedy.

The announcement came not from Marina Oswald but from Jim Martin, her mysterious "business manager," who appeared on the scene by recommendation of the Secret Service.

Meanwhile Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the slain accused killer, announced she had engaged Mark Lane to defend her son before the Warren Commission. Confirming the announcement, Lane said he would serve without pay.

Martin has in the past week blossomed out with daily statements on behalf of Marina, declaring, as reported by the N.Y. Times Dallas correspondent, Jack Lungguth, that even if a jury found Oswald innocent "her opinion would be unchanged."

Moreover, she insists that Oswald fired on Gen. Edwin Walker last April, although ballistic tests in Washington disproved that theory. And Martin added that Marina will remain in seclusion under Secret Service and FBI guard until the Warren Committee makes its report. Lee Rankin, counsel of the Warren Committee, indicated that the probe may take as long as six months.

★

EVERY EFFORT to interview Mrs. Oswald — by the Dallas Civil Liberties Union, by former N.Y. Assemblyman Mark Lane who went to Dallas, and by the N.Y. Times — were rejected by Martin, presumably in her behalf.

She also refuses to see her mother-in-law, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and Ruth Paine, the woman who took her into her home in Irving Tex., and cared for her when she gave birth while Lee Oswald was living in Dallas.

Why is Marina Oswald held incommunicado? We have asked this question repeatedly since Dec. 17. Is it because what she had to tell could prove embarrassing to the FBI, Secret Service and Dallas police, who so miserably neglected protection for the President? Does she have evidence that could implicate others and thereby refute the FBI's and Dallas police conclusions that Oswald was guilty and alone? Does she have evidence to back the mounting material pointing to a link between Oswald and U.S. undercover agencies? (See the photostats on pages 6 and 7.)

It now appears that Marina Oswald is even overeager to give the testimony the FBI and Secret Service want. She promises to scream her husband is guilty even if a probe acquits him. For good measure, she will even say Lee Oswald shot at Walker. So said Jim Martin to the New York Times.

This extra zeal on the part of Mrs. Marina Oswald to oblige the FBI and Secret Service is matched only by the crudeness of the entire arrangement to isolate her — a crudeness that wouldn't be acceptable for a grade B movie.

And if the Warren Commission takes her story at its face value without a real effort to get the full truth out of her, the entire affair will be reduced to a farce unmatched in history.

In that respect, of serious concern to all who lay hope on a full and uninfluenced investigation by the Warren Commission, is the announcement by Rankin that the plan is to rely on the regular investigatory instruments of the government (like the FBI, Secret Service and CIA) and that there is to be no provision for defense of Oswald as had been suggested by prominent attorneys, among them Percy Foreman of Houston, head of the Defense Attorneys Association of America.

Mr. Lane offered to undertake such defense, but only received

(Continued on page 10)

The Worker 1/19/64

Marina Still an FBI Captive

(Continued from page 2)

a promise that his brief, raising many doubts on the evidence against Oswald, will be taken into consideration.

★

THERE WILL be no attorney in defense of Oswald in the Warren hearings who could possibly cross-examine witnesses of the Dallas Police, FBI and Secret Service. The question is not only whether Oswald as an individual was guilty. As Percy Foreman stated over a TV program, it is a matter of concern to all Americans to get at the truth in the manner provided in court procedures.

The overwhelming majority of Americans, as the polls indicated, were sorry for the murder of Oswald not so much for his individual right to have a trial, as because of their belief that in a trial more of the truth would come out. Large numbers were even doubtful of his guilt, and even larger numbers doubted the FBI and Dallas Police conclusion that he was alone.

Numerous questions remain unanswered. Was Oswald an undercover agent for the CIA or the FBI that sought to recruit him? Much evidence has appeared to support that contention. If that is proven, it would still not prove Oswald guilty or alone in the crime. There has been much competent opinion, and especially from European newsmen who were on the scene, that the assassination was well planned and not the deed of amateurs.

Where would the planners look for a "fall guy" if not through their notoriously numerous contacts in the FBI, secret service and Dallas police and their stables of paid informers and provocateurs? Is it not well known that the rash of ultra-rightist organizations, some like the Minutemen who boast they bear arms, even machineguns, and the Birchites, Rockwell's Nazi Party and the Nationalist Party, have a relatively higher percentage of support among military and police forces than among other sections of the population. Many of them have top military men in leadership.

Oswald may have been an undercover agent for the U.S. and not necessarily guilty, or even fully aware of the plans. He may have been used like the drugged and witless Van Der Lube who was used by Hitlerites to set the Reichstag on fire in 1933, and then labeled a Dutch Communist.

By the same token, men in the FBI, CIA or Dallas police apparatus could have been involved in the conspiracy, but without the knowledge of the authorities of their organizations.

There were a number of such possibilities and it appears that the Warren Commission is looking into them. The Wall Street Journal of January 10 says in its report from Washington that the Warren commission "asks federal agencies to comb their files for any mention of Lee Oswald or Jack Ruby. Even the Securities and Exchange Commission gets the word."

Unless the Warren Commission does get at the bottom of the plot to kill Kennedy the "Next" project, as suggested in "The Rockwell Report" (see photostate on page 6) may be attempted.

★

THE CYNICISM surrounding the seclusion of Marina Oswald was well shown in a letter in Russian, said to be the only direct word from her, in which she rejected an effort by the Dallas Civil Liberties Union to interview her to determine whether her rights are respected. She replied that she is fully satisfied.

She wrote, "I don't think you have anything to worry about. What you read in the newspapers — everything is correct. I don't object to the Secret Service. I am only grateful for their time."

She will see people "when I am ready" continued her letter adding "I also give much time to visits with the FBI."

She concluded "I repeat, I am in as good a position as one can expect me to be after what has happened."

Jim Martin, who knows no Russian, certainly thinks she is in a "good position." With the fund for her from unrevealed sources already above $30,000, he figures it may yield her as much as $1,500 annually plus the $126 monthly social security.

Sue Dallas Police or Jack Ruby for the death of her husband? Marina Oswald will do no such thing, Martin told the Times.

"She has this feeling that her husband killed the President," said Martin. "When the law suits are proposed to her she says let sleeping dogs lie."

"That's not her expression. She hadn't learned that much English yet," Martin hastened to explain. "But she's convinced he is guilty even though she cared for him."

According to the N. Y. Times, Marina Oswald went so far as to tell Martin "she has no ill will towards anyone including her husband's slayer Jack Ruby."

★

MARINA OSWALD'S situation is quite understandable. At 22 and still unable to speak English, she is the mother of a two-year old and two-month old child. When the assassination occurred, the Secret Service and FBI secretly lodged them in a motel Jim Martin managed. It was there, on the advice of the Secret Service, that she picked Martin as "business advisor." He immediately picked a lawyer for her and everything has been well in hand since.

With Oswald in his grave and Mrs. Oswald "in as good a position as one can expect" there is only the question of Jack Ruby's "rights." And it seems that a champion for those rights has come forward in the person of Robert Morris, former chief counsel for the Senate's Eastland Committee on Internal Security, who is running for the U.S. Senate in Texas.

With anti-communism his platform, this ultra-right candidate now fears for Jack Ruby's rights because Chief Justice Earl Warren is head of the commission probing the assassination. If Ruby is convicted and appeals says Morris, lawyers could "justifiably" claim that Warren "would influence the other eight justices."

In California, meanwhile, the Kennedy assassination led to an announcement by Attorney General Mosk that he will sponsor a law banning the Minutemen and other private military arm-bearing groups. Robert DePugh of Norbonne, Mo., who heads the Minutemen, brags 29,000 members nationally. Troy Houghton, California coordinator, says the outfit has 3,000 members in that state. But he says a state law wouldn't affect them because they each carry arms "as individuals" and it would be unconstitutional to bar them from owning weapons for "their own protection," from "communism."

"The members of these groups are paranoid in their fear of Communism, in their distrust of American institutions and in their desire to possess all varieties of firearms from pistols to machine guns," said Mosk of California's stormtroopers.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 16 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan 15 (AP) - A New York lawyer has agreed to represent Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, and will try to prove him not guilty, his mother says.

ORIGIN OF REPORT: The Evening Star

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Mark Lane

DATE OF REPORT: 15 January 1964

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: E5

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 17 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-126128

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Ruth Hyde Pain; Michael Ralph Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 10 January 1964

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 17 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-126129

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Michael Ralph Paine; Ruth Hyde Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 10 January 1964

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

021836

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 15 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: At approximately 8:45 a.m., December 19, 1963, Lloyd John Wilson telephonically contacted a Chicago newspaper to advise that he was then in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) building at Chicago, Illinois, and planned to surrender himself to the FBI because of his involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Immediately thereafter, Wilson was intercepted by FBI agents as he was preparing to enter the Chicago Office of that agency.

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER:

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Lloyd John Wilson

DATE OF REPORT: 19 December 1963

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

D-11836

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(When filled in)

NCISC-32

D-5196, p.2

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 22 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA: See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-56733

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Ruth Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 16 December 1963

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 22 January 1964

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/ss

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA:

See report for details

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI

SERIAL NUMBER: 105-1716

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Ruth Hyde Paine

DATE OF REPORT: 13 December 1963

CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.

EVENTUAL FILING: F5

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET
OPNAV FORM 5210-33 (REV. 1-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (When filled in)

DATE PREPARED: 13 Jan 64

PREPARED BY: NCISC-32/Sandrik

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MORRIS DEAN, inmate, North Carolina Prison Department, Blanch, North Carolina, was interviewed on Dec 5, 1963, at which time he advised he was formerly an inmate at the Florida Penitentiary, Raiford, Florida. He stated while at Raiford, he was the cellmate of John (Jack) FREEMAN for 1 year. DEAN stated when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was involved in an affray in New Orleans, Louisianna, last spring he recalls FREEMAN had a radio and listened to the broadcast for New Orleans about the pro-CASTRO group in that city and their activities. FREEMAN made the statement that OSWALD was "his buddy" and that he belonged to the same outfit as OSWALD. FREEMAN also made the statement that President KENNEDY would be killed before his term was up and it would occur in Texas.

ALSO KNOWN AS:

IDENTIFYING DATA:

SEE FILE FOR DETAILS

ORIGIN OF REPORT: FBI (Charlotte, North Carolina)

SERIAL NUMBER: none

SUBJECT OF REPORT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY _ RUSSIA

DATE OF REPORT: 9 Dec 63

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

ONI ROUTING SLIP NO.: NONE

EVENTUAL FILING: F-5 (JOHN ~~EM~~ ERMIL FREEMAN)

D21838

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(When filled in)

See CD 138, p. 3

END

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA MILTON R. KAACK
Date: October 31, 1963
Office: New Orleans

File Number: NO 100-16601
Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Orleans Parish Board of Health records show subject born 10/18/39 at New Orleans. Subject wrote letter to "The Worker", 6/10/63 requesting literature. Subject arrested by NOPD 8/9/63 for distributing literature of Fair Play For Cuba Committee in business district of New Orleans; charged with disturbing the peace by creating a scene. Pleaded guilty 8/12/63 and paid $10.00 fine. Subject admitted being a Marxist in radio broadcast. Moved from New Orleans with wife and child on 9/25/63 ostensibly for Texas. Unknown to informants.

- P -

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Birth

Mrs. STEPHANIE A. HENNEL, Orleans Parish Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 24, 1963, that Book 207, Folio No. 1321, recorded the birth of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, white male, on October 18, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana. The child's father was shown as ROBERT E. LEE OSWALD, and his mother as MARGUERITE CLAVERIE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CO 12

NO 100-16601/cv

Identification Record

The Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished the following identification record of the subject on September 5, 1963, under FBI Number 327 925 D:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Marine	LEE HARVEY OSWALD #1653230	10/24/56		
PD, New Orleans, La.	LEE HARVEY OSWALD #112-723	8/9/63	828 MCS 42-22 dist the peace by creating a scene	8/12/63, pleaded guilty and sentenced to $10 or 10 days. Elected to pay fine.

Employment

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Personnel Secretary, William B. Reily Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on August 5, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed as a maintenance man on May 15, 1963. His address at the time of employment was 757 French Street.

ALVIN PRECHTER, Personnel Manager, William B. Reily Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on October 1, 1963, that subject terminated his employment on July 19, 1963.

Residence

Confidential Informant NO T-1 advised on July 23, 1963, that Post Office Box 30061 was rented by L. H. OSWALD on June 3, 1963. He furnished as his address 657 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. T-1 advised on October 25, 1963, that the subject sent a forwarding address for P. O. Box 30061 on September 26, 1963, of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

Mrs. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on August 5, 1963, that the subject and his wife have resided at 4905 Magazine Street since about June, 1963.

Mrs. GARNER advised on October 1, 1963, that the subject and his wife vacated their apartment on September 25, 1963. She said that Mrs. OSWALD and the child departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates and driven by the same woman who brought Mrs. OSWALD to New Orleans from Texas. Mrs. GARNER said that LEE OSWALD told her that his wife was going to have a baby and that she was going to Texas for her confinement. She remarked that OSWALD left New Orleans owing her $17.00 rent for the apartment.

Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 1, 1963, that she was LEE OSWALD's aunt and that when the subject's wife originally came to New Orleans a woman driving a station wagon brought her and the child from Texas. She said that this woman spoke the Russian language and apparently was well known by Mrs. OSWALD. Mrs. MURRET thought that Mrs. OSWALD had resided with this woman in Texas while LEE OSWALD was here in New Orleans seeking employment. Mrs. MURRET stated that LEE OSWALD never resided at her residence but that he requested that he be permitted to use her address while he was seeking employment so that he could furnish her telephone number to prospective employers.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A Confidential Informant, NO T-2, advised on June 26, 1963, that LEE H. OSWALD, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, wrote a letter on June 10, 1963, to "The Worker", 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York. OSWALD claimed in the letter to be a long-time subscriber to "The Worker" and stated that he was forming a "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans and requested that he be sent some of "The Worker's" literature. He also forwarded honorary membership cards for "those fighters for peace, Mr. GUS HALL and Mr. B. DAVIS".

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

NO T-3
(May 7, 1962)

On May 6, 1963, BENJAMIN DAVIS stated that he is the National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

NO T-4
(May 7, 1962)

Confidential Informant NO T-5 advised on July 8, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, sent a change of address card to "The Worker", 26 West 23rd Street, New York 10, New York, which showed that his current address is 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Confidential Informant NO T-6 advised on August 9, 1963, that at about 1:15 pm that date the informant observed an unknown individual handing out leaflets on Canal Street. Some of these leaflets were white in color and others were yellow in color. The informant was unable to obtain a leaflet but advised that the yellow leaflet contained in large printing "Hands Off Cuba, Viva CASTRO". The informant advised that this individual was passing out these leaflets on the uptown side of Canal Street between Baronne and Carondelet Streets. She described this individual as white male, age 25 to 30, 5'10", 140 pounds, slender build, light complexion, sandy hair, wearing an off white or light gray shirt and medium colored trousers.

On August 9, 1963, Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised that the following persons had been arrested on Canal Street on that date and charged with disturbing the peace:

1. LEE H. OSWALD, white male, age 23, born October 18, 1939, New Orleans, residence 4709 Magazine, New Orleans, lower center apartment. OSWALD informed arresting officer that he is a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City. Lt. GAILLOT informed that OSWALD was handing out yellow leaflets with inscription "Hands Off Cuba, Viva CASTRO".

2. CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, white male age 29, 501 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, who informed he is the Director of the Cuban Student Directorate for the New Orleans area. He informed he immigrated to this country on February 8, 1961, INS Number A12546223, and has

a clothing shop at 107 Decatur Street.

3. CELFO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, white male, age 47, 519 Adele Street, Apartment E. He advised he is a member of the same group as BRINGUIER.

4. MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ, white male age 18, 2526 Mazant, Apartment C, who advised he is also a member of the Cuban Student Directorate.

According to Lt. GAILLOT, all four individuals were arrested for disturbing the peace when OSWALD became involved in an argument with BRINGUIER, HERNANDEZ and CRUZ and that a crowd developed. Lt. GAILLOT informed that he had no further information at this time.

Lt. FRANCIS MARTELLO, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised on August 10, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been arrested on August 9, 1963, and charged with disturbing the peace. He said that OSWALD had been distributing literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the 700 block of Canal Street and was desirous of seeing an Agent of the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/15/63

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was interviewed at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, at his request. OSWALD said that he had been picked up on August 9, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department and was charged with disturbing the peace in the 700 block of Canal Street during the time he was distributing "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" literature.

OSWALD stated that he was unemployed at the present time, his last employment being terminated July 17, 1963, as a mechanic with the William B. Riley Company, 640 Magazine Street. He said he was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He had attended Warren Easton High School in New Orleans until 1956 at which time he joined the United States Marine Corps. He had only completed two years of high school at this time. From 1956 through 1959, he was a member of the Marine Corps at which time he received an honorable discharge. Following his discharge he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he lived with his mother, MARGURITE OSWALD. He could not recall her address in Fort Worth, but remarked that she was living now in Arlington, Texas, and was a practical nurse by profession.

About four months ago he and his wife, MARINA OSWALD nee Prossa, whom he met and married in Fort Worth, moved to New Orleans.

After coming to New Orleans he said he began reading various pieces of literature distributed by the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", and it was his understanding from reading this material that the main goal and theme of the committee is to prevent the United States from invading or attacking Cuba or interfering in the political affairs of that country. Further, that the people of this country should be given an opportunity to go visit Cuba, and in this way they could make up their own minds as to what the internal conditions of Cuba are like at the present time. He says he does not consider the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" to be communist or a communistic-controlled group. OSWALD said that inquiry in New Orleans developed the fact that there apparently was a chapter of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans, but he did not know any of the members or where their offices were located. He said he sent a letter to the headquarters of the "Fair Play

On 8/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16600

by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY /cv Date dictated 8/[illegible]/63

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For Cuba Committee", 799 Broadway, New York City, together with $5.00 and told them he wished to join this committee. During the latter part of May of this year he received a membership card in this organization which bore a date of May 28, 1963, and was made out in the name of LEE H. OSWALD and was signed by V. L. LEE. He described this card as being gray in color and signifying membership in the national organization. A short time thereafter he said he received in the mail a white card which showed that he was made a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. This card was dated June 6, 1963. It was signed by A. J. HIDELL, and it bore in the lower right hand corner the number 33 which he said indicated membership number. OSWALD had in his possession both cards and exhibited both of them.

Since becoming a member of the national committee, OSWALD said that he has been receiving the monthly circular of the committee which is about seven pages in length. He claimed that he could not recall the name of this publication.

Since receiving his membership card in the New Orleans chapter of the committee he said that he had spoken with HIDELL on the telephone on several occasions. On these occasions, HIDELL would discuss general matters of mutual interest in connection with committee business, and on other occasions he would inform him of a scheduled meeting. He said he has never personally met HIDELL, and he knows HIDELL did have a telephone, but it has now been discontinued. He claimed that he could not recall what the number was.

OSWALD said that the committee did not have any offices in New Orleans, and whenever meetings were held they were held in residences of various members. He maintained that he had attended only two meetings of this committee, and at each of the meetings there were about five different individuals. At each of these meetings the persons present were different. He did not know the last names of any of these individuals and claimed he was only introduced to them by first names. He maintained that he could not recall any of the first names. From what he understands there are no regularly scheduled times for meetings, and the only way he knows about them is when somebody gives him a call and tells him there will be a meeting. At these meetings he said the general conversation

deals with Cuba and the latest news on the internal affairs of Cuba. OSWALD admitted that on one occasion he held a committee meeting at his home, but he declined to elaborate on how he got word to the various members that it would be held.

Last Wednesday, August 7, 1963, OSWALD said he received a note through the mail from HIDELL. The note asked him if he had time would he mind distributing some Fair Play literature in the downtown area of New Orleans. He said HIDELL knew that he was not working and probably had time. HIDELL also knew that he had considerable literature on the committee which had been furnished to him by the national committee in New York. Since he did not have anything to do, OSWALD said he decided he would go down to Canal Street and distribute some literature. He denied that he was being paid for his services, but that he was doing it as a patriotic duty.

About one p.m. on August 9, 1963, OSWALD said that he went down on Canal Street by himself and started distributing committee literature. He said he had made up a placard which he hung around his neck with a piece of string. The placard was made up of brown cardboard. On the placard were several pieces of literature which expressed the aims and purposes of the committee. At the bottom of the cardboard placard he said he had printed in black capital letters the words "Viva FIDEL". From this time until around four p.m. he said he distributed a throwaway which was prepared on yellow paper, 6" x 9" in size, which contained the following: "Hands Off Cuba! Join the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans, Charter Member Branch, Free Literature, Lectures, Location: A. J. HIDELL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana, Everybody Welcome!" In addition, OSWALD said he had on his person membership applications which he would pass out to anyone he thought desired one. This membership application was prepared on a white piece of paper 3½" wide by 8½" in length, and it contained the following information:

NO 100-16601/cv
4

"To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

A. J. HIDELL
P. O. Box 30016
New Orleans, La.

____ I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of $1.00 and dues are $1.00 a month.

____ I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find $5.00 for one year.

____ I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for ....____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone___ State_____"

OSWALD stated in addition to this he had on his person several copies of a thirty-nine page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT, which he carried with him as it contained all of the information regarding the committee, and he would be in a position to refer to it for proper answers in the event someone questioned him regarding the aims and purposes of the committee.

OSWALD had in his possession at the time of interview a copy of the above three described documents and made available a copy of each to the Agent.

Around 4 p.m. while standing in the immediate vicinity of Walgreen's Drug Store at Canal and Baronne Streets, OSWALD said three Cubans approached him, and he gave each one of the above-described throwaways. These individuals became very angry, tore up the throwaways, threw them down on the sidewalk and began arguing with him. This created quite a disturbance and shortly thereafter the police arrived, and he, as well as the other individuals whom he understood to be Cuban exiles, was arrested.

OSWALD said it was his understanding that around one p.m. on August 12, 1963, he was to be taken into City Court, New Orleans, and charged with disturbing the peace.

For further identification OSWALD exhibited a U. S. Marine Corps, Inactive Reserve, IV-5 Identification Card, which showed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USM Serial No. 1653230, had served on active duty from period of October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959. This ID card had been signed by Lt. A. G. AYERS, USMCR.

From observation and questioning, OSWALD is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	23
Date of birth	October 18, 1939
Place of birth	New Orleans, Louisiana (at time of arrest claimed from Cuba)
Height	5'9"
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue-hazel
Teeth	good
Marital status	Married, wife, MARINA OSWALD nee Prossa
Occupation	Mechanic
Military record	U. S. Marine Corps, October 24, 1956 to September 11, 1959, MSN 1653230, honorable discharge
Criminal record	Denies any
Residence	4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT and Patrolmen F. HAYWARD and F. WILSON of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that OSWALD claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that OSWALD appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge EDWIN A. BABYLON on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 or serve ten days in jail. OSWALD elected to pay the fine. Mr. LESSLIE advised that the three persons arrested with OSWALD were discharged.

Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, 520 Royal, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available on August 22, 1963, a transcript of the radio broadcast of a program called "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast from Radio Station WDSU on August 21, 1963. This transcript revealed that, on August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on the above-mentioned program along with EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER, Staff Director of The Information Council of the Americas which organization specializes in the distribution of anti-Communist educational material to Latin American countries. During the program OSWALD stated that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee is not Communist-controled and that he, OSWALD, is a Marxist.

On August 30, 1963, BILL STUCKEY, Ross Agency, 525 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had a conversation with OSWALD after the carte-blanche broadcast at which time the subject said that he had met his wife in Russia and had married her there. He claimed that she was the daughter of a Russian Army Colonel. OSWALD claimed that he had worked in a factory in Russia earning eighty rubles per month. OSWALD stated that the

Russians had "gone soft" on Communism and that Cuba is the only real revolutionary country in the world today.

A Confidential Informant NO T-7, who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, advised on September 9, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to informant.

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason-Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him.

A Confidential Informant NO T-8, who is acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on October 1, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to the informant.

APPENDIX

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist publication.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

"On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. How-

ever, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS F. BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CP because CORLISS LAMONT was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. BUDENZ also recalled that LAMONT was a member of the CP when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

"Rights", self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC); April - May, 1962 issue, reveals CORLISS LAMONT is Vice-Chairman of the ECLC.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. *** The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,

established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist Lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist

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Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 31, 1963

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba

Reference Report of SA MILTON R. KAACK, dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NO T-1 is an employee of another Government agency.

Contact with NO T-6 has been insufficient to judge the reliability of his information.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 24, 1963

RECEIVED
OP-931E
OCT - 8 1963
DESK

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 9, 1963, Lt. William Gaillot, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana Police Department, advised that the following persons had been arrested on Canal Street between Baronne and Carondelet Streets on that date and charged with disturbing the peace: Lee H. Oswald, Carlos Jose Bringuier, Celfo Macario Hernandez and Miguel Mariano.

Lt. Gaillot said that Oswald, who claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", was passing literature and became involved in an argument with three Cuban refugees, namely Bringuier, Hernandez and Mariano, who were affiliated with the Cuban Student Directorate. The following material was being disseminated by Oswald: a yellow leaflet captioned, "Hands Off Cuba", an application to join the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and a pamphlet entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that Oswald was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lt. William Gaillot and Patrolmen F. Hayward and F. Wilson of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that Oswald claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban nationals.

Joseph Lesslie, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that Oswald appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge Edwin A. Babylon on August 10, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 or serve ten days in jail. Oswald elected to pay the fine. Mr. Lesslie advised that the three persons arrested with Oswald were discharged.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Confidential Informant NO T-1 who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area advised on September 9, 1963, that Oswald was unknown to the informant.

Frank Bartes, 1608 Mason Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that Oswald was unknown to him.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

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The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1953, Louis F. Budenz testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that Earl Browder, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the "four prides" of the CP because Corliss Lamont was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. Browder made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. Budenz also recalled that Lamont was a member of the CP when he, Budenz, was a member.

"Rights", self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) April - May, 1962 issue, reveals Corliss Lamont is Vice-Chairman of the ECLC.

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EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

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"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist Law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
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